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REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

[EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS.]

FRIDAY, *June 30, 1775.*

“The Congress resumed the consideration of the rules and regulations; which being gone through, were agreed to as follows:

“Whereas his Majesty’s most faithful subjects in these colonies are reduced to a dangerous and critical situation, by the attempts of the British Ministry, to carry into execution by force of arms, several unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the British Parliament for laying taxes in America, to enforce the collection of those taxes, and for altering and changing the constitution and internal police of some of these colonies, in violation of the natural and civil rights of the colonies:

“And whereas hostilities have actually been commenced in Massachusetts Bay, by the British troops, under the command of General Gage, and the lives of a number of the inhabitants of that colony destroyed; the town of Boston not only having been long occupied as a garrisoned town in an enemy’s country, but the inhabitants thereof treated with a severity and cruelty not to be justified even towards declared enemies:

“And whereas large reinforcements have been ordered, and are soon expected, for the declared purpose of compelling these colonies to submit to the operation of the said acts, which hath rendered it necessary, and an indispensable duty, for the express purpose of securing and defending these colonies, and preserving them in safety against all attempts to carry the said acts into execution,

that an armed force be raised sufficient to defeat such hostile designs, and preserve and defend the lives, liberties and immunities of the colonists: for the due regulating and well ordering of which,

*" Resolved,* That the following rules and orders be attended to, and observed by such forces as are, or may hereafter be raised for the purposes aforesaid.

*" Article I.* That every officer who shall be retained, and every soldier who shall serve in the continental army, shall, at the time of his acceptance of his commission or enlistment, subscribe these rules and regulations. And that the officers and soldiers, already of that army, shall also, as soon as may be, subscribe the same; from the time of which subscription, every officer and soldier shall be bound by those regulations. But if any of the officers or soldiers, now of the said army, do not subscribe these rules and regulations, then they may be retained in the said army, subject to the rules and regulations under which they entered into the service, or be discharged from the service, at the option of the commander-in-chief.

*" II.* It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers, diligently to attend divine service; and all officers and soldiers, who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a court martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending, shall, for his first offence, forfeit one-sixth of a dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined for twenty-four hours, and for every like offence, shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money so forfeited, shall be applied to the use of the sick soldiers of the troop or company to which the offender belongs.

*" III.* Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article; and if a commissioned officer be thus guilty of profane cursing or swearing, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, the sum of four shillings, lawful money.

*" IV.* Any officer or soldier, who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the general or generals, or commanders-in-chief of the continental forces, or shall speak false words, tending to his or their hurt or dishonor, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a general court martial.

*" V.* Any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in the regiment, troop, or company, to which he belongs, or in any other regiment, troop or company of the continental forces, either by land or sea, or in any port, post, detachment or guard, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer such punishment, as by a general court martial shall be ordered.

"VI. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavors to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny, or intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to the commanding officer, shall be punished by order of a general court martial, according to the nature of his offence.

"VII. Any officer or soldier, who shall strike his superior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretext whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful commands of his superior officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

"VIII. Any non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall desert, or without leave of his commanding officer, absent himself from the troop, or company to which he belongs, or from any detachment of the same, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a general court martial.

"IX. Whatsoever officer or soldier, shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

"X. All officers, of what condition soever, shall have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company; and either order officers to be arrested, or non-commissioned officers, or soldiers to be confined and imprisoned, till their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith: and whoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of inferior rank,) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

"XI. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, nor shall presume to send a challenge to any person to fight a duel: And whoever shall, knowingly and willingly, suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, or shall second, promote, or carry any challenge, shall be deemed as a principal; and whatsoever officer or soldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall also be considered as a challenger; and all such offenders, in any of these or such like cases, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

"XII. Every officer, commanding in quarters, or on a march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his power, redress all such abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command: If upon any complaint being made to him, of officers or soldiers beating, or otherwise ill-treating any person, or of committing any kind of riot, to the disquieting of the inhabitants of this continent, he, the said commander, who shall

refuse or omit to see justice done on the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as the offender's wages shall enable him or them, shall, upon due proof thereof, be punished as ordered by a general court martial, in such manner as if he himself had committed the crimes or disorders, complained of.

"XIII. If any officer should think himself to be wronged by his colonel or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the general or commander-in-chief of the continental forces, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into said complaint, and see that justice be done.

"XIV. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his captain, or other officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court martial, either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court martial; but if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear to be vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing, shall be punished at the discretion of the general court martial.

"XV. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall be convicted at a regimental court martial, of having sold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition, arms, or provisions, or other military stores, delivered out to him, to be employed in the service of this continent, shall, if an officer, be reduced to a private sentinel; and if a private soldier, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by a regimental court martial.

"XVI. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him or them by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

"XVII. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters or camp, without leave from the commanding officer of the regiment, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by order of a regimental court martial.

"XVIII. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters, or tent, at the beating of the retreat; in default of which, he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by order of the commanding officer.

"XIX. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall fail of repairing at the time fixed, to the place of parade or exercises, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness or some other evident necessity; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a regimental court martial.



"XX. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or duty, under arms, shall be cashiered for it; any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

XXI. Whatsoever sentinel shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

"XXII. Any person belonging to the continental army, who, by discharging of fire arms, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms, in camp or quarters, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

"XXIII. Any officer or soldier, who shall, without urgent necessity, or without leave of his superior officer, quit his platoon or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

"XXIV. No officer or soldier shall do violence, or offer any insult, or abuse, to any person who shall bring provisions, or other necessaries, to the camp or quarters of the continental army; any officer or soldier so offending, shall, upon complaint being made to the commanding officer, suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by a regimental court martial.

"XXV. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall speak words inducing others to do the like, in time of an engagement, shall suffer death immediately.

"XXVI. Any person belonging to the continental army, who shall make known the watch-word to any person who is not entitled to receive it, according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole, or watch-word, different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

"XXVII. Whosoever, belonging to the continental army, shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court martial shall be ordered.

"XXVIII. Whosoever belonging to the continental army, shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or of giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court martial shall be ordered.

"XXIX. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing or provisions, shall be secured for the use of the United Colonies.

"XXX. If any officer or soldier shall leave his post or colors, in time of an engagement, to go in search of plunder, he shall, upon being convicted thereof before a general court martial, suffer such punishment as by the said court martial shall be ordered.

"XXXI. If any commander of any post, intrenchment, or for-

tress, shall be compelled, by the officers or soldiers under his command, to give it up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a general court martial.

“XXXII. All sutlers or retailers to a camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the continental army in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to the articles, rules, and regulations of the continental army.

“XXXIII. No general court martial shall consist of a less number than thirteen, none of which shall be under the degree of a commissioned officer; and the president shall be a field officer:— And the president of each and every court martial, whether general or regimental, shall have power to administer an oath to every witness, in order to the trial of offenders. And the members of all courts martial shall be duly sworn by the president; and the next in rank on the court martial, shall administer the oath to the president.

“XXXIV. The members, both of general and regimental courts martial, shall, when belonging to different corps, take the same rank which they hold in the army; but when courts martial shall be composed of officers of one corps, they shall take their ranks according to their commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

“XXXV. All the members of a court martial are to behave with calmness, decency, and impartiality; and in giving of their votes, are to begin with the youngest or lowest in commission.

“XXXVI. No field officer shall be tried by any person under the degree of a captain; nor shall any proceedings or trials be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning, and three in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate example.

“XXXVII. The commissioned officers of every regiment may, by the appointment of their colonel or commanding officer, hold regimental courts martial, for the inquiring into such disputes or criminal matters as may come before them, and for the inflicting corporeal punishment for small offences, and shall give judgment by the majority of voices; but no sentence shall be executed till the commanding officer (not being a member of the court martial) shall have confirmed the same.

“XXXVIII. No regimental court martial shall consist of less than five officers, excepting in cases where that number cannot be conveniently assembled, when three may be sufficient; who are likewise to determine upon the sentence by the majority of voices; which sentence is to be confirmed by the commanding officer, not being a member of the court martial.

“XXXIX. Every officer commanding any fort, castle or barrack, or elsewhere, where the corps under his command consists of detachments from different regiments, or of independent com-

panies, may assemble courts martial for the trial of offenders in the same manner as if they were regimental, whose sentence is not to be executed till it shall be confirmed by the said commanding officer.

"XL. No person whatsoever shall use menacing words, signs, or gestures in the presence of a court martial then sitting, or shall cause any disorder or riot, so as to disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court martial.

"XLI. To the end that offenders may be brought to justice, whenever any officer or soldier shall commit a crime deserving punishment, he shall, by his commanding officer, if an officer, be put in arrest; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, be imprisoned till he shall be either tried by a court martial, or shall be lawfully discharged by proper authority.

"XLII. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest, or imprisonment, shall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or till such time as a court martial can be conveniently assembled.

"XLIII. No officer commanding a guard, or provost martial, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge, by an officer belonging to the continental forces; which officer shall at the same time deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

"XLIV. No officer commanding a guard, or provost martial, shall presume to release any prisoner committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any prisoner to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it, by the sentence of a general court martial.

"XLV. Every officer or provost martial, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, is hereby required within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, to give in writing to the colonel of the regiment to whom the prisoner belongs, (where the prisoner is confined upon the guard belonging to the said regiment, and that his offence only relates to the neglect of duty of his own corps,) or to the commander-in-chief, their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of being punished for his disobedience or neglect, at the discretion of a general court martial.

"XLVI. And if any officer under arrest shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty by the officer who confined him, or by a superior power, he shall be cashiered for it.

"XLVII. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general court martial, of behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be discharged from the service.

"XLVIII. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or any other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire, in the service of the continental artillery, shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial,

in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the continental troops.

"XLIX. For differences arising among themselves, or in matters relating solely to their own corps, the courts martial may be composed of their own officers, but where a number sufficient of such officers cannot be assembled, or in matters wherein other corps are interested, the officers of artillery shall sit in courts martial, with the officers of the other corps.

"L. All crimes, not capital, and all disorders and neglects, which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

"LI. That no persons shall be sentenced by a court martial, to suffer death, except in the cases expressly mentioned in the foregoing articles; nor shall any punishment be inflicted at the discretion of a court martial, other than degrading, cashiering, drumming out of the army, whipping not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, fine not exceeding two months' pay of the offender, imprisonment not exceeding one month.

"LII. The field officers of each and every regiment are to appoint some suitable person belonging to such regiment, to receive all such fines as may arise within the same, for any breach of any of the foregoing articles, and shall direct the same to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of such sick, wounded, or necessitous soldiers as belong to such regiment; and such person shall account with such officer for all fines received, and the application thereof.

"LIII. All members sitting in courts martial shall be sworn by the president of said courts, which president shall himself be sworn by the officer in said court next in rank: the oath to be administered previous to their proceeding to the trial of any offender, in form following, viz:

"You A. B. swear that you will well and truly try, and impartially determine the cause of the prisoner now to be tried, according to the rules for regulating the continental army. So help you God.

"LIV. All persons called to give evidence, in any case, before a court martial, who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be punished for such refusal at the discretion of such court martial: the oath to be administered in the following form, viz:

"You swear the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

"LV. Every officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, shall, upon notice given to him by the commissary of the musters, or from one of his deputies, assemble the regiment, troop, or company under his command, in the next convenient place for their being mustered.



"LVI. Every colonel or other field officer, or officer commanding any corps, to which there is no field officer, and actually residing with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; but no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall, by leave of his captain, or inferior officer, commanding the troop or company (his field officer not being present) be absent above twenty days in six months, nor shall more than two private men be absent at the same time from their troop or company, excepting some extraordinary occasion should require it; of which occasion the field officer present with, and commanding the regiment or independent corps, is to be judge.

"LVII. At every muster the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company, then present, shall give to the commissary of musters certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence; which reasons, and the time of absence, shall be inserted in their muster-rolls, opposite to the respective names of such absentees: the said certificates shall, together with the muster-rolls, be by the said commissary transmitted to the general, and to this or any future Congress of the United Colonies, or committee appointed thereby, within twenty days next after such muster being taken; on failure whereof, the commissary so offending shall be discharged from the service.

"LVIII. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court martial of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officers, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, shall be cashiered.

"LIX. Every officer, who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow the signing of the muster-rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses, before a general court martial, be cashiered, and moreover forfeit all such pay as may be due to him at the time of conviction for such offence.

"LX. Any commissary who shall be convicted of having taken any gift or gratuity on the mustering any regiment, troop or company, or on the signing the muster-rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and forfeit his pay, as in the preceding article.

"LXI. Any officer who shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

"LXII. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the commander-in-chief of the American forces, or to any his superior officer, authorised to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison under his command, or of arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, by a court martial, be cashiered.

"LXIII. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison, in the service aforesaid, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit to the commander-in-chief of said forces, an exact return of the state of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison under his command, specifying the names of the officers not then residing at their posts, and the reason for, and the time of their absence. Whoever shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted the sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court martial.

"LXIV. No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open, for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveilles, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future sutling.

"LXV. All officers commanding in the camp, or in any forts, barracks, or garrisons, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

"LXVI. No officers commanding in any camp, garrisons, forts, or barracks, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls let out to sutlers, or shall connive at the like exactions in others, nor lay any duty or impositions upon, or be interested in the sale of such victuals, liquors, or other necessities of life, which are brought into the camp, garrison, fort or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

"LXVII. That the general, or commander-in-chief for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning, or mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted, for any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing articles; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any regimental court martial, may be pardoned, or have his punishment mitigated by the colonel or officer commanding the regiment.

"LXVIII. When any commissioned officer shall happen to die, or be killed in the service of the United Colonies, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage, then in camp or quarters; and shall, before the next regimental court martial, make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit to the office of the Secretary of the Congress, or Assembly of the Province in which the corps is stationed or shall happen to be at the time of the death of such officer; to the end that his executors may, after payment of his debts in quarters, and interment, receive the overplus, if any be, to his or their use.

"LXIX. When any non-commissioned officer or private soldier, shall happen to die, or be killed in the service of the United Colonies, the then commanding officer of the troop or company, shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies possessed of, and transmit the same,

as in the case above provided for, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to their respective representatives.\*

"Ordered, That Mr. Deane, Mr. Cushing, and Mr. Hewes, be a committee to revise them for the press, and to get them printed."

\*TUESDAY, November 7, 1775.

"Resolved, That the following additions and alterations or amendments, be made in the RULES AND REGULATIONS of the continental army.

"I. All persons convicted of holding a treacherous correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a general court martial shall think proper.

"II. All commissioned officers found guilty by a general court martial of any fraud or embezzlement, shall forfeit all his pay, be *ipso facto* cashiered, and deemed unfit for further service as an officer.

"III. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, convicted before a regimental court martial of stealing, embezzling or destroying ammunition, provision, tools, or any thing belonging to the public stores, if a non-commissioned officer, to be reduced to the ranks, and punished with whipping, not less than fifteen, nor more than thirty-nine lashes, at the discretion of the court martial; if a private soldier with the same corporeal punishment.

"IV. In all cases where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice or fraud, it be added in the punishment, that the crime, name, place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent be published in the newspapers, in and about the camp, and of that colony from which the offender came, or usually resides: after which it shall be deemed scandalous in any officer to associate with him.

"V. Any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition in the regiment, troop, or company to which he belongs, or in any other regiment, troop, or company of the continental forces, either by land or sea, or in any party, post, detachment or guard, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer death, or such other punishment, as a general court martial shall direct.

"VI. Any officer or soldier who shall desert to the enemy, and afterwards be taken, shall suffer death, or such other punishment, as a general court martial shall direct.

"VII. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty under arms, shall be cashiered and drummed out of the army with infamy; any non-commissioned officer or soldier, so offending, shall be sentenced to be whipt, not less than twenty, nor more than thirty-nine lashes, according to the nature of the offence.

"VIII. Whatsoever officer or soldier, placed as a sentinel, shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, and drummed out of the army with infamy; if a non-commission-



ed officer or soldier, shall be sentenced to be whipt, not less than twenty, nor more than thirty-nine lashes, according to the nature of the offence.

"IX. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters or camp, without leave from the commanding officer of the regiment, upon penalty, if an officer, of being mulcted one month's pay for the first offence, and cashiered for the second; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of being confined seven days on bread and water for the first offence; and the same punishment and a forfeiture of a week's pay for the second.

"X. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall misbehave himself before the enemy, or shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall speak words inducing others to do the like, shall suffer death.

"XI. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, or provisions, shall be secured for the use of the United Colonies: and all commissioned officers, found guilty, by general court martial, of embezzling the same, or any of them, shall forfeit all his pay, be *ipso facto* cashiered, and deemed unfit for farther service as an officer. And all non-commissioned officers and soldiers, convicted before a regimental court martial of stealing or embezzling the same, if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to the ranks, and punished with whipping, not less than fifteen, nor more than thirty-nine lashes, at the discretion of the court martial; if a private soldier, with the same punishment.

"XII. If any officer or soldier, shall leave his post or colors, in time of an engagement, to go in search of plunder, he shall, if a commissioned officer, be cashiered, and drummed out of the army with infamy, and forfeit all share of plunder; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, be whipped, not less than twenty, nor more than thirty-nine lashes, according to the nature of the offence, and forfeit all share of the plunder taken from the enemy.

"XIII. Every officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, shall, upon notice given to him by the commissary of the musters, or from one of his deputies, assemble the regiment, troop, or company under his command, in the next convenient place for their being mustered, on penalty of his being cashiered, and mulcted of his pay.

"XIV. At every muster, the commanding officer of each regiment, troop or company there present, shall give to the commissary of musters, certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence, which reasons and the time of absence, shall be inserted in the muster-rolls, opposite the names of such absentees; and the surgeons or their mates, shall at the same time give to the commissary of musters a certificate signed by them, signifying the state of health or sickness of those under their care, and the said certificate shall, together with the muster rolls, be by the said



commissary transmitted to the general, and to this or any future Congress of the United Colonies, or committee appointed thereby, within twenty days next after such muster being taken, on failure whereof, the commissary so offending, shall be discharged from the service.

"XV. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court martial, of having signed a false certificate relating to the absence of either officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier; and every surgeon or mate, convicted of signing a false certificate, relating to the health or sickness of those under his care, shall be cashiered.

"XVI. All officers and soldiers who shall wilfully, or through negligence, disobey any general or special orders, shall be punished at the discretion of a regimental court martial, where the offence is against a regimental order; and at the discretion of a general court martial, where the offence is against an order given from the commander-in-chief, or the commanding officer of any detachment or post, and such general court martial can be had.

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## FIRST CAMPAIGN OF AN A. D. C.

### No. XIII.

The expedition was now fairly and unequivocally on the route to Montreal. We were not sure of reaching the goal, but we were sure of having made a serious and promising start for it. All are not certain of winning who enter the course, but they have at least a share in the chances. Every private now knew what we had to do; even he was no longer blindfolded, but had the ultimatum of the campaign as fully in view as the General himself. We had a large force with us; sufficient, it was thought, to achieve this ultimatum single-handed. But there was another strong body of troops to come into the expedition below by way of supplement, and all parties were to go down hand-in-hand to the conquest of Lower Canada. We appeared to have nothing to do but to swim with the current to accomplish all we proposed. It was *facilis descensus* alone.

Several orders came out from the commander-in-chief—who had the pen of a ready writer, and delighted in swelling sentences and round periods—most of them ending with victory or death; and we all of us felt in duty bound to consider that there was no other alternative, and that we must submit to the latter if we could not compass the former. It was known that we had a few obstacles before us, such as Fort Prescott, and several formidable rapids, which were made by rumor perhaps more serious than they really were. Some of us, who had scraps of history by heart, recollected

that General Amherst had lost an army in descending one of these same rapids; but we also recollected that when a rock has once been split upon, the danger is considered as passed, as after-comers are taught to avoid it. Now, we took it for granted that our chief knew every Scylla and Charybdis of the river, and would steer us through them all in triumphant safety. At any rate, we had no better sleeve to pin our faith on; and were determined to think all was "miss," which did not prove a palpable "hit."

Gravelly Point was left by the troops early the next morning, our fleet not proceeding down the river much farther, as the commodore intended to remain in that neighborhood a few days, in order to hold Sir James in check, should he show a disposition to tread on our heels. Two of the enemy's smaller vessels were already known to be in that quarter, which we found, on our arrival at French Creek, had paid the troops encamped there the preceding night a visit. The banks were low, and the ground where the tents were pitched was rather level, so that the enemy had only to anchor at hand, and throw in his point-blank shots, to batter and scatter whatever stood in their way. Luckily there were a few travelling big-pounders with this detachment, either on shore or in scows, which were brought to bear without parapet or embrasure on the intruders, and soon knocked two port-holes of the larger vessel into one. This breach was no sooner made than anchors were weighed, and the visit was ended.

All went on uninterruptedly until we came to the vicinity of Ogdensburg. No collection of boats, having only in view the transportation of pork, or the smuggling of some potash, could have made the voyage thus far more smoothly or with less hindrance. But Prescott had a fort which commanded the river. At that place was a stump which we must either remove or whip ourselves around. A council of war was accordingly called—that shield against responsibility—that anchor cast to the windward—in order to determine what disposition should be made of this obstacle. It was known that Fort Prescott could not be carried by a coup de main; its high ramparts and deep ditches forbade that; and to open a siege would be to close the campaign. Under this aspect the question was submitted to the council, and although valor was strongly in favor of riding rough-shod over every stumbling-block in the way, yet discretion prevailed by its quiet and rational appeals, leading to the result that Prescott should be left behind as adroitly and with as little loss of time and blood as possible. The old rule of warfare, that no uncaptured post should be left in the rear, a rule which lost the battle of Germantown, and delayed us some hours at the taking of Fort George to no purpose, was either not introduced here, or was kicked out of doors if it were. It was most wisely resolved, that, as we could not shake down the walls of Prescott, like the walls of Jericho, by the blast of a trumpet, or by some such summary process, we would let them stand until we had more time to spare, or were less in a hurry.

A moon is often much in the way of army operations, as, by an untimely illumination of the night, she takes away nearly all the chances which are afforded by darkness for stolen marches. At this time her splendor through half the night was a most unwelcome embarrassment to our movements. All the troops, save a sufficient number to row the boats, had been disembarked in order to proceed by land to a point a few miles below Ogdensburg as soon as daylight should close. But the boats could not move until the moon should set, which the almanac said could not be before midnight. Thus a loss of several valuable hours would be sustained. But there was no hope that the moon, changeable as she is, would change to suit our purposes; so we sat down, the troops to await for the arrival of night, and the boats for the arrival of midnight.

An order had been issued by the commander-in-chief, that no fire-arms should be discharged in or about the camps, except from necessity, or under the eye of an officer. This order was observed by the regulars, who knew that the rules and discipline of war required the strictest enforcement of it, to prevent causeless alarms. But we had many followers of the camp, connected with the flotilla, etc., who probably did not hear all orders, or, if they did, paid little attention to them, perhaps under an impression that martial law did not extend to them. While we were at a stand at this place, the report of a gun reached the ears of head quarters, and a file of men was immediately despatched in search of the offender. It was not many minutes before it returned with one of the patroons of the boats in custody, having a fine partridge in his hand, the fruit of the forbidden shot. He was quite a respectable-looking man for his class, and may have been a squire in his village. Hardly knowing how to take his arrest, whether as a sort of joke or something in earnest, he, half nettled and half laughing, apologized to the commander-in-chief for his unwitting offence, and offered his partridge as an atonement.

Our chief was then suffering under an irritating indisposition, which, combined with the irritabilities of his responsible situation, rendered him perhaps less placable than he would have been in sounder health and with fewer cares. And he may have felt his integrity somewhat wounded by the simple and unguarded attempt of the man to bribe him into forbearance by an offer of the partridge; an offer which, in those times, when tit-bits were few and far between, was really a strong temptation to a man with a dainty appetite. Declining the bird with a wave of the hand, the commander-in-chief cast a glance at a prostrate tree just in front of his tent, and directed the sergeant of the guard to cause the offender to receive a dozen "cobs." Not perhaps fully understanding the technical language of the camp, (though there had been much practical illustration, during the expedition, of that which happened to be used on this occasion, so that even all followers must have been pretty well acquainted with it,) the sentenced citizen seemed to be in some doubt as to what was likely to come next,



until he became suddenly pinioned by two stout musicians, who, without any ceremony, doubled him over the indicated trunk of a tree, and, after due preparation, administered the designated number of "cobs."

It would be difficult to imagine more exquisite astonishment than appeared in the countenance of this unit of the sovereign people, when he found the rights and dignity of his person thus summarily and unexpectedly violated. Being permitted to rise from the prostrate tree over which he had been hung like a pair of saddle-bags, he began to readjust himself with a look towards the General, his judge and jury in this affair, so full of interrogatory, wonderment, and of indignant mortification, as to have excited some compunctious visitings of regret, had not the composition of one of those orders, about victory and death, then so engrossed that functionary as to render all minor matters around unseen and unthought of. The injured patroon, seeing that all appeals in that busy quarter were vain, and being no doubt aware of the English of the adage, *inter arma silent leges*, he took up his partridge and disappeared in the bush, all the more vexed, because the affront, flagrant as it was, could never be mentioned by him with any hope of exciting grave sympathy.

Night having fairly set in, the troops which were to move by land were put in motion. The road lay along the banks of the river, and was generally screened from view of the opposite shore by intervening trees, so that they had little fear of attracting observation or shots from that quarter, although the moon was high and bright. As our brigade was among the first to take up the line of march, we were soon in the pretty village of Ogdensburg, and making the transit with perfect silence and success, when those of us who had the staff-range—that is, being fixed to no particular part of the column, were supposed, when not seen in one place, to be very properly in another—impelled by a good appetite, flew off in a tangent to a hotel, whose sign hung out most temptingly a few hundred yards off the direct route. The good landlady professed to have a steak or a rasher which could be made eatable in a twinkling, and, suiting the action to the word, had her loaded gridiron on the coals before her wooden clock had clicked a dozen times; the arrangements of the table following with a like despatch. Every thing looked promising, and we were congratulating ourselves on the prospect of getting the stomach well fortified against the chills and damps of a night march, when bang! bang! and bang! went the whole battery of Prescott, making every hill, and house, and barn, and thicket, join in a vast choir of reverberations. At the same time, a cannon ball passed right through the upper story of the hotel, crashing and splintering its way through walls, partitions, and such articles of furniture as stood in its path, so as to convince every one that there was no bomb-proof about the building. Under such urgent circumstances, it was thought best to adjourn, paying the landlady for her trouble. But she was not to be found. Regarding the warning as sufficient, she left her



guests without ceremony, and had fled with her few inmates to a safer shelter; while we decamped in another direction, leaving the rasher to broil and spatter away in utter solitude.

We did not at the moment know how this most unpleasant and unwelcome interruption to our evening meal had happened, but afterwards learned that one of the columns, succeeding our brigade, whose muskets were well burnished, in descending the hill near Ogdensburg, had glanced off a few beams of the setting moon towards Prescott, which, immediately leading to a suspicion that more was moving there than met the eye, prompted the British to open their batteries, sweeping the banks of the river from right to left, in the hope of hitting a mark somewhere.

When this cannonade began, the leading boats were stealing down under the shadows of the bank, to be in readiness to take immediate advantage of the withdrawal of the moon. It is not probable that they were either seen or heard by the enemy; but when they found the batteries opened, and the shot occasionally falling short into the water, they concluded that all was discovered, and that there was no use in dilly-dallying any longer on account of the moon. All therefore dashed ahead, without much regard to silence or concealment, trusting to night and random aims for escape from much harm.

From this time, which was about eleven o'clock P. M. until day-break, there was no intermission of the firing, and we apprehended that, when the loss should be summed up in the morning, many men and more boats would swell the total. But few of the former suffered, and not many of the latter. One boat had a lucky escape. Some time after it had passed the supposed range of the shot, being in such a position as to present the stern towards Prescott, a *re-cochet* came skipping after them in the dark, and shattered to pieces every oar and rowlock on one side, leaving all other matters unharmed, save a severe shock to the men whose oars had been thus suddenly docked off midway. The rest of the way was rather one-sided work for the injured boat, but the officer in charge knew that if you spur one side of the horse the other feels the benefit of the impulse of course, and, putting up his helm to the battered side, worked down to his destination without much delay.

We were now approaching the first rapids, and were directed to halt on the British side not far above them, to prepare for the descent. There were several farm-houses where we landed, but occupied only by women and children, as all the men had been called out and were said to be embodied somewhere below. While we were taking a breakfast at the house of one of these temporary widows, the dame came into our room with a countenance full of distress and complaint, and said that her box of trinkets and money, which, on our approach, she had hid under some straw in her barn for safety, had been stolen. The General immediately ordered the boats to be searched, when the box was recovered and restored. It appeared that a soldier had gone into the barn to hunt eggs, one of the most harmless and allowable of depredations; that while

thus clandestinely engaged, he observed the woman come in slyly once or twice and examine with great anxiety and care a particular spot, which, after her last departure, he had the curiosity to examine too; and, that finding a very tempting-looking little casket there, he put it into his pocket, and concluded to look no more for eggs at that time.

The wrath of the woman against the thief was very great, and she learnt with satisfaction that he was to be punished for his offence. A drum was brought, and a court immediately assembled around it, (all agreeably, of course, to the rules and articles of war, as they were understood in camp,) and the culprit was sentenced to just the same number of "cobs" as his predecessor in offence, the citizen who shot the partridge contrary to orders. No tree being prostrate at hand, the drum was laid on its side as a succedaneum, and the soldier doubled over it, head and feet down, in readiness to atone to justice and the Canadian dame for his crime. But the latter became appeased before a "cob" was given, and most earnestly entreated that he might be pardoned; the former, however, was inexorable, and while the pitiful woman went into her house, slap! slap! went the cobber, until justice cried, enough.

But misfortunes never come single-file. Just as the troops were embarked, and awaiting the signal to shove off, the same unlucky dame came running down to our boat, and declared that one of her bee-hives had absconded, and was no doubt then harbored by some of our soldiers. This being a theft which could easily be detected, a search of the boats was at once directed, when the missing hive was found snugly rolled up, honey, bees and all, in a blanket on board one of them. The Colonel of the regiment to which the offender belonged, a stern and ingenious man, was ordered to have the property restored, and the offender duly punished, both of which he contrived to effect at one and the same time. He had the hive landed as it was discovered, and then commanded the culprit to take off the blanket, raise the hive on his shoulders, and thus transport it to the place whence it came, some thirty or forty yards off. A few bayonets were at hand to superintend the exact fulfilment of the sentence. The man considered that he had full liberty to move over the ground, after he had his burden shouldered, as rapidly as his legs would carry him; he therefore unfolded the blanket with much care, so as to disturb the bees confined within as little as possible, and then whisked the hive on his back in a twinkling, and dashed like an arrow for his destination. The bees which had thus been imprisoned, were very impatient of the restraint, and the moment the folds of the blanket were loosened, attacked the first flesh and blood to be met with, which was that of the robber's face and hands; and, notwithstanding the celerity with which he executed his task, the punctures he received from the angry swarm were about as numerous as the pores in that part of his skin which was exposed to their stings. He returned to the

boats almost blind, a good subject for the doctor's ointment, and the gibes of his comrades.

The passage of these first rapids was achieved without much ado, and every one felt inclined to say, "Pugh! what a fuss has been made about trifles." But the pilots warned us not to be misled by this sample. They said the *Long Sault*, the *Cedars*, etc., were still ahead; that these first were only about half a mile long, while the *Long Sault* was several, and that the *Cedars* pitched and tumbled like a small Niagara. At this mention, we drew in our horns, and shrugged up our shoulders, as much as to say, *nous verrons*.

For the hundredth time, we came to again after a while, in order to hear what luck a regiment had had, which was sent in advance to clear out the path near the Long Sault. It was while we were on our oars about these times, that word came up that the troops, whose cooperation we had been led to expect below, having been scattered by the enemy to the "four corners" of the Chatagee woods, were either not to be found or not to be counted on again for that campaign. Our commander-in-chief felt his gorge rise at this desertion, which took away both men and provisions from his future operations. The latter had not been laid in for the whole route to Montreal, a supply being looked for at St. Regis; and what conquest was ever made with an empty stomach? But it was resolved, in the lofty humor of the moment, to push ahead, even if we had only a biscuit in our pockets; consoling ourselves with the reflection, that the fewer the victors, the greater the dividend of glory. Besides, the larders of Montreal would remunerate us for all privations which their acquisition might cost.

The main preparation for a descent of the *Long Sault* was the arrangement of a steering-oar in the bow of each boat in addition to that in the stern. We were at first disposed to laugh at this proboscis of our Durham, and jeered the patrol by the remark that his boat would be led by the nose. But we soon had reason to acknowledge its utility and necessity.

There were some hundreds of boats, as well as some thousands of men, to make this formidable descent. But most of the boats had pilots, and we all tried to forget General Amherst, and think only of the flour and potash which had, since his misadventure, gone down in perfect safety. In this mood we put out again, and soon began to feel the suck of the torrent, which extended some distance above the commencement of the slope. Every eye was fixed on the leading boat, to see how it began the start, when it was observed gradually to move more and more rapidly, until at last it disappeared below our horizon with a suddenness and velocity that seemed to mock the sight. Each one in due succession was thus ravished from view and launched into the dread ordeal below. It was not long before our Durham began to show symptoms of accelerating movement, which bid us brace up for the trial.

The course of the rapids is rather serpentine, and of a nearly uniform slope, excepting in one or two places, where the bed of



the river becomes more horizontal. At these places the rushing current, overtaking and overrunning itself, is thrown into a thousand short and sharp waves, singularly contrasting with the unbroken and mirror-like surface of the other parts. The extreme velocity of the descending mass is confined to the more central parts of the channel, while a broad margin of nearly dead water is thrown by the eddies on each side. The greater hazards of the descent arise from the difficulty of avoiding, where the turns are somewhat abrupt, being caught at the bows by these eddies, while the other parts of the boat are still obeying the impetuous force of the downward torrent. Such a counteraction of impulses of course produces an upset, when the contents of the boat, whether men, flour, or potash, are spilt out, never to be seen again. It was to provide against hazards like these, that our boats had been fashioned, like a good rule, to work at both ends. The rudder ahead, at a short turn, could give the bow a prompt obliquity, when that astern would be nearly powerless, or all too late in its influence.

When we found our Durham fairly in the drift of the rapids, and that we were shooting like a rocket down the slope, not a word was spoken; every one stood at his appointed place like a statue, watching with deep and almost breathless anxiety the patrolman stationed at the bow, who handled his long-oared rudder with an intense care and energy, keeping it just on the poise, ever ready for a hasty and timely dip, as if conscious that life and death were leaning on his arm. At times, when the curve was rather abrupt, the boat being long, and not easily sheered, it appeared to require the extremity of his skill and force to escape the jaws of the eddy, whose borders were missed apparently only by a hair's breadth. Even breathing then would be for a few moments suspended, until the die of hazard should be cast.

About midway, as we have before observed, the inclined plane of the rapids becomes, somewhat suddenly, comparatively horizontal, when the current, accumulating in confusion, is at once rolled up and broken into innumerable conical-shaped waves, which spit, and foam, and dash in every direction, making a boat feel, when thrown among them, as if some giant power were shaking it to pieces. Our Durham had two small masts sustained by scanty shrouds, which we had made a kind of larder, having swung to them some legs of mutton, and divers fowls, the supplies providently laid in at various stoppings above, under the rule of warfare that no morrow should be left to take care of itself. The moment our boat came within the grasp of these turbulent and concussive waters, all these pendent viands came rattling down on deck or overboard, like so many apples shaken by a rude wind from the boughs of a tree.

But this was no time to be regardful of small matters, each one having quite enough to do in keeping himself from being jerked after the lost legs of mutton or fowls. And only a few minutes farther elapsed, before we were again shooting down a new slope with the same velocity as before.



Many persons were collected on the high banks of the American side to witness the spectacle of our descent; but both they and the trees among which they stood seemed to move by the vision as in a magic dance. Nothing was seen with distinctness, and, if we had trusted the eye, the mind might well have doubted whether *we* were going down or the *banks* were going up, the latter appearing to share in the general movement, if not to be alone in motion. And we reached the foot of the rapids without having had leisure for any other feeling, than that of a vague apprehension of the risks which came and vanished like sprites of an instant.

Each one, however, notwithstanding this absorbing feeling, no doubt had occasionally cast a transient glance ahead and astern, in order to catch glimpses of the animated and beautiful scene. The blood ran swiftly through our veins, giving imagination its highest excitement, and fitting it to see every object as if touched by the wand of an enchanter. All things had an undefined and bewildering novelty, shifting and passing away, before the mind embraced any image which had either form or pressure. We were afloat again on calm and comparatively sluggish waters, below the rapids, in an unthought of and unmeasured lapse of time; and probably among the thousands who made the descent, there are few who have any other than a shadowy, dreamy reminiscence of the event.

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## REMINISCENCES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### No. II.

[1773.] "At New York, Captain Sears and Macdougall, daring and enterprising men, effected a concert of will between the smugglers, the merchants, and the sons of liberty. Pamphlets suited to the conjuncture were daily distributed; and nothing was left unattempted by the popular leaders, to obtain their purpose. The factors of the company were obliged to resign their agency and return to England.

"In New York and in Philadelphia, as no person could be found that would venture to receive the tea, the ships of the Company, which had arrived in those ports, returned, with their cargoes, to England. In the former city, however, Captain Chamber, having on board his ship some chests of tea for account of a private merchant, they were thrown into the sea."—*Botta's History of the War of Independence of the United States*, vol. 1. pp. 110, 112.

BOTTA, in common with almost all the writers on American History, places the arrival and return of the NEW YORK TEA SHIP, in the year 1773; indeed the author from whom he has borrowed the above, states that Captain Chambers and the tea ship arrived *on the same day, in December*, of that year. Captain Chambers sailed from New York on the 14th of November, 1773, and arrived there again on the 22d of April, 1774. The tea ship arrived at the Hook, on the 18th of April, and, without coming nearer the city, or entering at the Custom House, sailed again on the 23d with her entire cargo, and Captain Chambers on board as a passenger. Many may be satisfied with Botta's account of

the opposition to the landing of the tea at New York ; but those who prefer an authentic relation of the events as they actually occurred, to history too concise for truth, will probably find something to interest them in the following narrative :

On the arrival of the London ships, about the first of October, 1773, the people of New York were alarmed by the accounts they received, that the East India Company intended to ship their own tea for America. The masters of these vessels gave public information, that it had been offered to them on freight, and that they had refused to receive it. Captain Chambers, of the ship London, who arrived on the eighth, was one of them.

On Friday morning, October 15th, a printed hand-bill was circulated through the city, proposing, at twelve o'clock the same day, at the Coffee-house, a meeting of the inhabitants, to consult and agree upon a proper manner of signifying their thanks to the captains of the London ships, and the merchants to whom they were addressed, for their patriotic conduct in refusing to take from the East India Company, on freight, a quantity of tea, on which a duty laid by the British Parliament was made payable in America, on importation. Most of the merchants and many other inhabitants met accordingly, when the following address was unanimously adopted :

GENTLEMEN :—Your prudent conduct in refusing the freight of the India Company's tea, justly merits the approbation and applause of every well wisher to the liberties of this or any other country.

The invidious purpose of levying the duty in America and taking off a much greater in England, is equally manifest and detestable ; being nothing less than to establish the odious precedent of raising a revenue in America. But it is a happiness to the inhabitants of this colony, and we trust to every other on this extensive continent, that STAMP OFFICERS AND TEA COMMISSIONERS will ever be held in equal estimation.

The tribute, therefore, of our most grateful thanks is most justly due, and is now hereby most heartily rendered to the truly patriotic merchants and masters of vessels in London, who, by their virtuous example, contributed so eminently to discountenance a measure which ought to be opposed by all good men, as contrary to every principle of British liberty, and therefore cannot but incur the just indignation and resentment of the much injured Americans.

The people being thus informed of the refusal of the London captains, it was concluded that such refusal would discourage the India Company from shipping their tea ; and therefore it was judged unnecessary to call a meeting at that time, to agree on precautions against an event which was not expected, especially as the friends of the intended consignees gave frequent assurances that they well knew the sense of the inhabitants on the subject, and were resolved to refuse the trust on the arrival of the tea.

A number of the citizens, however, fearing that the tea ship would bring the first intelligence that the tea was actually shipped, were afraid that it might be landed unexpectedly, and therefore without proper opposition. For this reason they had frequent meetings, for concerting a plan for guarding against the danger ; and kept the attention of the public constantly directed towards it. On Friday, the fifth of November, the following hand-bill was circulated through the city :

NEW YORK, November 5, 1773.

## TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND COMMERCE.

**GENTLEMEN:**—It must be strongly marked in your minds, that the end of the last non-importation agreement, was to obtain a repeal of the tyrannical act of Parliament, that imposed a duty on glass, painters' colors, paper, tea, &c., which was designed to raise a revenue from you without your consent. You know that so much of this act as imposed the duty on tea, is yet unrepealed, and several resolutions and other acts, of the inhabitants of this city, declare, that "whoever shall aid or abet the importation of any article subject to a duty by act of Parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue upon you, or otherwise assist in the execution of any such acts, shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America."

When a worthy gentleman, late of this city, was applied to by the East India Company, to take the consignment of part of the tea, they intend to send to this Colony, to enslave you, his answer was, "that he would not have any concern with it, as it would be disagreeable to his countrymen; nor would he insure against the tea's being burnt, for twenty-five per cent: For he knew his countrymen abhorred it, and were as much opposed to the receiving of it, as the detestable stamp papers, till the act of Parliament, that imposed a duty on tea, imported into America, should be repealed." But William Kelley, late of this place, where he got the means of his present importance, \* in order to get the commissions of the sale of the tea, said, "That there was no danger of the resentment of the people of New York, if it should be as high as it was in the time of the stamp act. That, then, they had an old man, ( Mr. Colden, ) to deal with, but now they have Governor Tryon, ( a military man ) who had suppressed the insurrection in North Carolina; and he would cram the tea down their throats," or words to this import. But we cannot believe he had any authority for his assertion. This infamous, sordid, and parasitical declaration of William Kelley, has emboldened the Company to determine to send the tea to America: He is for this, by the resolutions above mentioned, an enemy to this country; therefore he, and whosoever shall aid or abet, or in any manner countenance the execution of that diabolical project, should be treated accordingly. But, in doing this, avoid national reflections.

*By order of the Legion's Committee.*

CASSIUS.

The friends of liberty and commerce, considering the declarations of William Kelley as inimical to the liberties of America, and encouraging the ministry to persevere in their diabolical project of enslaving this country, prepared an effigy of him, and suspended it hanging with a halter, on the middle of a gallows, fixed on a cart, with his hands pinioned. On the right side of the gallows was fixed a horrid representation of the devil, with the left arm over the gallows, the body inclining forward, and a harpoon in its right hand, directed to Kelley's breast, looking him full in the face with a sarcastical grin. The gallows was illuminated with three large lanthorns, in order to shew the effigies; on Kelly's breast was fixed a label with these words: "The just reward of that black and horrid crime ingratitude." On his back was another, with the words "a disgrace to my country." Between his hands was fixed a tea cannister, illuminated within it, which shewed these inscriptions. On the front, "tea, three pence sterling duty."—

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\* Mr. Kelley, formerly a merchant of New York, was then candidate for a seat in Parliament, for the city of Worcester, ( England ; ) his opponent Mr. Rous, succeeded, "having been backed by the interest of Lord Clive, and twenty-five thousand guineas."



On each end of it, "The infamous Kelley." With the cart thus accoutred, a vast multitude of the inhabitants paraded through the principal streets, accompanied with the loud huzzas of the people,—"No duty on tea;" and carried it to the coffee-house, where it was burnt in the presence of many thousands of the inhabitants, who signified their approbation with loud acclamations. After this, a gentleman addressing the people, said, "that he wished they had the base original, they would treat him in the same manner:" he then desired them to return home, which they immediately did in the most orderly manner.

In a few days afterwards the following notice appeared:—

**TO THE STATED PILOTS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, AND ALL  
OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**

**GENTLEMEN**—We need not inform you that the ship is hourly expected, with the tea from England, which, if landed here, will entail slavery on this Colony, and ruin its commerce. No class of men are more interested in the last than you; nor none have it more in their power to prevent the introduction of that, which the tyrannical ministry intend as the badge of our slavery. You are therefore called upon to give the first obstruction. The ship cannot enter the port unless you direct her. Acquit yourselves in this as become freemen and friends to commerce. Much depends on your conduct in this interesting crisis; no less, than whether you and your posterity shall be freemen or slaves—whether you and they shall have property or be beggars. You have had many proofs of the disapprobation of your fellow citizens to the importation of any article subject to a duty by the British Parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America: and it's not many days since you have had a very recent one. You have, therefore, nothing to fear from doing your duty to your country. The merchants and all the inhabitants, friends to liberty, are concerned in your giving the obstruction, and will support you. We cannot, therefore, doubt, but these are sufficient motives to induce you to demonstrate to all the world, that you will not have the least agency in the destruction of your country. But if, contrary to our just expectations, any of you should be so lost to all sense of obligation to your country, as not to follow the directions hereafter mentioned, the vengeance of a free people, struggling for their liberties, await, and will surely be executed upon you. Should you be told that the wardens will remove any one of you who may refuse to pilot the ship into this port, or prosecute your bonds; they dare not do either, for they are within the reach of the same vengeance, and therefore will not hazard their own safety; so that you are secure in the approbation of your countrymen, and it's the best and only security any man can have.

Whenever you board any vessel enquire carelessly of the sailors where she is from, and if from London, whether she has any tea on board; for the captain of the tea ship may conceal it from you. If the sailors were not on board at the loading of her and can't inform you, enquire of the captain. If he is unwilling to tell you, rest assured the tea is there. In this case, on your being informed that the tea is on board, bring her to anchor in Sandy Hook Bay, and no farther, where she may be supplied with any provisions or other articles she may want for her return. Upon her anchoring, quit her immediately, and make the best of your way to this city, and inform the citizens of her arrival. You should be provided with a red flag to hoist as a signal to the other pilots, whenever you discover her to be the tea ship, in order that they may keep clear of her after you quit her.

Let every pilot possess himself with a copy of this, for his government.

**LEGION.**

New York, November 10, 1773.



On the 23d of Nov., by the ship Sampson, Henry Cowper, Capt., letters were received from London, giving information that a ship was actually loaded and in the Downs, with tea for Philadelphia; that another was loading for New York, a third for Boston, and a fourth for South Carolina; and that the Hon. Henry White, Esq., Abraham Lott, Esq. and Mr. Benjamin Booth, merchant of New York, were appointed agents for the sale of the tea, shipped for the province, by the Hon. East India Company.

The next day a committee appointed by a number of citizens, for the purpose, presented to the agents the following questions:

*First.* Are you, gentlemen commissioners, satisfied that it is contrary to the general sense of the inhabitants of this city, that the tea about to be imported by the India Company, should be received or sold by you?

*Second.* Will you, gentlemen, declare upon your honors, that in case you are appointed the commissioners for the sale of the said tea, that you will not receive, or sell, or be in any respect aiding or assisting in receiving or selling the same?

*November, 24th, 1773.*

To these queries they gave the following answer in writing:—

GENTLEMEN:—At present we have received no appointment from the East India Company, nor any certain information on what terms the tea is to come out to this Colony; when it arrives, (if addressed to us,) the community shall be acquainted with the conditions on which it is sent. Should the tea be shipped, liable to the payment of the American duty, we believe it is against the sentiments of the inhabitants that it should be sold by us, or any other person, and therefore we cannot execute the commission, nor shall we in any respect act therein, contrary to the general sense of our fellow citizens.

*New York, November 25th, 1773.*

Two days afterwards the following notice appeared:—

Whereas, our nation have lately been informed, that the fetters which have been forged for us, (by the Parliament of Great Britain,) are hourly expected to arrive in a certain ship, belonging to, or chartered by, the East India Company: We do, therefore, declare, that we are determined not to be enslaved by any power on earth; and that whosoever shall aid, or abet, so infamous a design, or shall presume to let their store or stores, for the reception of the imperial chains, may depend upon it, that we are prepared, and shall not fail to pay them an unwelcome visit, in which they shall be treated as they deserve, by

THE MOHAWKS.

*New York, November 27, 1773.*

Previous to the first of December, information was received that the tea ship for New York had sailed on the 18th of October from the Downs, but was compelled, with many others, to put back the next day, by a head wind. Her arrival was now daily expected, and was looked for with the greatest anxiety.

The agents, who were now certainly informed that the tea was shipped subject to duty, did, in compliance with their engagement of the 25th of November, make the following resignation to a committee who waited on them for the purpose:

The agents since find, that the tea will come, liable to the American duty; and agreeable to their former promise, have declined receiving and selling it, under that predicament.

*New York, December 1, 1773.*

For the purpose of securing an unanimity of conduct in the several Colonies, on so important a measure, on the 29th of November, an instrument of ASSOCIATION was framed, fifteen hundred copies of which were printed, and dispersed through the city, that the inhabitants might be well apprised of its contents before they were requested to sign it. After it had been presented to the inhabitants, and signed by a vast number, including most of the principal lawyers, merchants, landholders, masters of ships, and mechanics in the city, under the name and style of "*The Sons of Liberty of New York*," a public meeting of the citizens was called by the following notice :

The members of the Association of the Sons of Liberty, are requested to meet at the City Hall, at one o'clock to-morrow, being Friday, on business of the utmost importance; and every other friend to the liberties and trade of America, is hereby most cordially invited to meet at the same time and place.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

*New York, December 16, 1773.*

In compliance with this notice, the next day, (Dec. 17th,) although the weather was bad, about two thousand of the citizens met at the City Hall, when Mr. JOHN LAMB, a member of the Association, addressed the meeting, and informed them, that he was desired by a number of his fellow citizens to communicate to them, that there were several letters received from the Committee of Correspondence of Boston, and a letter from Philadelphia, relative to the importation of the East India Company's tea, which it was desired might be communicated. The letters were accordingly read; and a committee of fifteen gentlemen was chosen to answer the letters, and to correspond with the other Colonies on the subject of the dutied tea. The Association of the Sons of Liberty was then read :

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY OF NEW YORK.

It is essential to the freedom and security of a free people, that no taxes be imposed upon them but by their own consent, or their representatives. For "what property have they in that which another may, by right, take, when he pleases, to himself?" The former is the undoubted birthright of Englishmen, to secure which, they expended millions, and sacrificed the lives of thousands. And yet, to the astonishment of all the world, and the grief of America, the Commons of Great Britain, after the repeal of the memorable and detestable Stamp Act, reassumed the power of imposing taxes on the American Colonies, and insisting on it, as a necessary badge of parliamentary supremacy, passed a bill in the seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, imposing duties on all glass, painters' colors, paper and teas, that should after the 20th of November, 1767, be "imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America." This bill, after the concurrence of the Lords, obtained the royal assent, and thus they, who from time immemorial, have exercised the right of giving to, or withholding from the crown, their aids and subsidies, according to their *own free will and pleasure*, signified by their representatives in Parliament, do, by the act in question, deny us, their brethren in America, the enjoyment of the same right.

As this denial, and the execution of that act, involves our slavery, and would sap the foundation of our freedom, whereby we should become slaves to our brethren and fellow subjects, born to no greater stock of freedom than the Americans, the merchants and inhabitants of this city, in conjunction with the

merchants and inhabitants of the ancient American Colonies, entered into an agreement to decline a part of their commerce with Great Britain, until the above mentioned act should be totally repealed. This agreement operated so powerfully to the disadvantage of the manufacturers of England, that many of them were unemployed. To appease their clamors, and to provide subsistence for them, which the non-importation had deprived them of, the Parliament in 1770, repealed so much of the revenue act, as imposed a duty on glass, painters' colors and paper, and left the duty on tea, as *a test of the parliamentary right to tax us.*

The merchants of the cities of New York and Philadelphia having strictly adhered to the agreement, so far as it related to articles subjected to an American duty, have convinced the ministry, that some other measure must be adopted to execute parliamentary supremacy over this country, and to remove the distress brought on the East India Company, by the ill policy of that act. Accordingly, to increase the temptation to the shippers of tea from England, an act of Parliament passed the last session, which gives the whole duty on tea the Company were subject to pay, upon the importation of it into England, to the purchasers and exporters; and when the Company have ten millions of pounds of tea in their warehouses, exclusive of the quantity they may want to ship, they are allowed to export tea, discharged from the payment of that duty, with which they were before chargeable.

In hopes of aid in the execution of this project, by the influence of the owners of the American ships, application was made by the Company to the captains of those ships, to take the tea on freight, but they virtuously rejected it. Still determined on the scheme, they have chartered ships to bring over the tea to this country, which may be hourly expected, to make an important trial of our virtue. If they succeed in the sale of that tea, we shall have no property that we can call our own, and then we may bid adieu to American liberty.—Therefore, to prevent a calamity, which of all others is most to be dreaded—slavery and its terrible concomitants,—we, the subscribers, being influenced from a regard to liberty, and disposed to use all lawful endeavors in our power to defeat the pernicious project, and to transmit to our posterity those blessings of freedom, which our ancestors have handed down to us; and to contribute to the support of the common liberties of America, which are in danger to be subverted, Do, for those important purposes, agree to associate together, under the name and style of the **SONS OF LIBERTY OF NEW YORK**, and engage our honor to and with each other, faithfully to observe and perform the following resolutions, viz:

1st. Resolved, That whoever shall aid or abet, or in any manner assist in the introduction of tea, from any place whatsoever into this Colony, while it is subject, by a British act of Parliament, to the payment of a duty, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, he shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

2d. Resolved, That whoever shall be aiding or assisting in the landing or carting of such tea from any ship or vessel, or shall hire any house, storehouse or cellar, or any place whatsoever, to deposit the tea, subject to duty as aforesaid, he shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

3d. Resolved, That whoever shall sell or buy, or in any manner contribute to the sale or purchase of tea, subject to duty as aforesaid, or shall aid or abet in transporting such tea, by land or water, from this city, until the seventh Geo. III., chapter forty-six, commonly called the Revenue Act, shall be totally and clearly repealed, he shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

4th. Resolved, That whether the duties on tea, imposed by this act, be paid in Great Britain or America, our liberties are equally affected.

5th. Resolved, That whosoever shall transgress any of these resolutions, we will not deal with, or employ, or have any connexion with him.

*New York, November 29, 1773.*

Mr. LAMB then put the question, whether they agreed to these resolutions? It passed in the affirmative, nem. con.



The Mayor and the Recorder came into the meeting, and informed them that they had a message from Government to deliver to the people, and to take their sense upon it. Whereupon it was agreed, that the Mayor should deliver the message; which he accordingly did in the following words:

**GENTLEMEN** :—I have a message from Government to deliver to you. The Governor declares that the tea shall be put into the fort at noon-day; and engages his honor that it shall continue there, till the council shall advise it to be delivered out, or till the King's order or the Proprietors' order is known; and then the tea will be delivered out at noon-day. Gentlemen, is this satisfactory to you?

This was answered by a general—No.

Mr. LAMB then read to the people the act of Parliament that imposes the duty on tea imported into America; and, after making some pertinent remarks on the giving and granting the property of the Americans, by the Commons of Great Britain, and observing that the duty was due on the landing of the tea, put the following question—"Is it then your opinion that the tea should be landed under this circumstance?" This was carried so generally in the negative, that there was no call for a division.

The following was then submitted and adopted:

Whereas this body is informed from unquestionable authority, and the letters that have now been read, that the patriotic inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and the town of Boston, have determined that no tea, subject to duty by a British act of Parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, should be landed in either of those places:

Resolved, *Nem. con.* That this body highly approve of that spirited and patriotic conduct of our brethren of the city of Philadelphia, and the town of Boston, in support of the common liberties of America.

Then the question was put whether this meeting should be adjourned till the arrival of the tea ship, or be dissolved? It was carried that the meeting should be adjourned till the arrival of the tea ship. It was then *voted*, that the proceedings of the meeting should be published, and transmitted by the committee to the other Colonies.

The citizens were determined to resort to force, if it should be necessary, to prevent the landing of the dutied tea. This question was presented to them immediately after the meeting of the 17th. On the Monday following, (the 20th,) Mr. Jacob Walton, Mr. Isaac Low, and a few others, endeavored to procure a subscription to the following paper:

Whereas, an association has lately been entered into by the inhabitants of the city of New York, concerning the tea now expected from England, on account of the East India Company, and a doubt has arisen: *Whether it is the general sense of the subscribers, and the rest of the inhabitants, that the landing or storing of the said tea should be opposed by force?*

We, the subscribers, to remove the said doubt, as far as concerns our respective sentiments, do declare and resolve as follows:

I. That we do concur with the parties to the said association, that the said tea, ought not, *on any account*, to be suffered to be sold or purchased, while it remains subject to a duty, imposed by the authority of Parliament, for the purposes of an American revenue.



II. That to carry this resolve into execution, a firm and vigorous opposition ought to be given to all persons, who shall attempt to betray our liberties, either by purchasing or vending the said tea.

III. That we are determined to have no agency in landing or storing the said tea.

IV. That as our liberties with respect to this imposition, must effectually be secured by a strict adherence to the preceding resolves; *we do not conceive it necessary or expedient to hazard the peace of the city, by opposing the landing or storing the said tea by force.*

But the general sense of the citizens ran so much against the last resolve, that having been able with the utmost industry, to procure only a few subscribers, the project was abandoned on Tuesday, the 21st. In the evening of that day an express arrived with an account of the destruction of the tea at Boston. In this state matters remained until the tea ship arrived.

This vessel, (the ship *Nancy*, Captain Lockyer,) which put back on the 19th of October, sailed again on the 17th of November. She had a rough passage, was blown off the coast, and arrived at Antigua, on the 4th of February, 1774, in a shattered condition, and in want of provisions.

On Monday, April 18,\* 1774, advice was received from Philadelphia, that Captain Chambers, of the ship *London*, had taken on board, at London, eighteen boxes of fine tea, which were regularly cleared. As Captain Chambers was one of the first who refused to take the India Company's tea in freight, for which he had received the thanks of the citizens, they did not believe he knew the tea was on board, but supposed it had been shipped under another denomination, in order to injure the owners, or the reputation of the master, or to make an experiment of this mode of introducing the teas in America. The committee and the inhabitants were therefore determined to examine into the matter with great vigilance.

In the night, (of the 18th,) the long expected tea ship, *Nancy*, Captain Lockyer, arrived at Sandy Hook, without her mizen-mast, and one of her anchors, which were lost in a gale on the 2d, when her main-top-mast was sprung, and she was thrown on her beam ends. Letters being delivered to him by the pilot, from sundry gentlemen of the city, informing him of the determined resolutions of citizens not to suffer the tea on board his ship to be landed, he

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\* Previous to this, Governor Tryon had left New York in the *Mercury* packet, on a visit to England. On the 7th of April, the day of his departure, he proceeded on foot from his house on Broad street, attended by several of the honorable gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, and of the Assembly, the Clergy of the different churches, the Mayor and Corporation, and a vast concourse of inhabitants, to Murray's wharf, where he was received by his honor the Lieutenant Governor, (Colden,) and after taking a most affectionate leave of them, went on board, under a salute of three volleys from Captain Lasher's company of grenadiers, which were followed by nineteen guns from Captain Samuel Tudor's artillery; these were succeeded by salutes from the battery of Philip Livingston, Esq., at St. George's Ferry, Long Island, his Majesty's ship the *Swan*, several other vessels, and from Fort George; which were returned by artillery on board the *Mercury*.

requested the pilot to bring him up to procure necessities, and make a protest; but he would not do it until leave was obtained. Early next morning this was communicated to the committee, and it appeared to them to be the sense of the city, that leave should be granted, the ship to remain at the Hook, the pilot was despatched to bring him up. This intelligence was immediately communicated to the public by the following handbill:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The long expected TEA SHIP arrived last night at Sandy Hook, but the pilot would not bring up the captain till the sense of the city was known. The committee were immediately informed of her arrival, and that the captain solicits for liberty to come up to provide necessities for his return; the ship to remain at Sandy Hook. The committee conceiving it to be the sense of the city, that he should have such liberty, signified it to the gentleman who is to supply him with provisions, and other necessities. Advice of this was immediately despatched to the captain; and whenever he comes up, care will be taken that he does not enter at the Custom House, and that no time be lost in dispatching him.

*New York, April 19, 1774.*

At six o'clock, P. M. the pilot boat returned with Captain Lockyer on board; and although the people had but very short notice of it, the wharf was crowded with the citizens, to see the man, whose arrival they long and impatiently wished, to give them an opportunity to co-operate with the other colonies. The committee conducted him to the house of the Hon. Henry White, Esq., one of the consignees, and there informed Captain Lockyer, that it was the sense of the citizens, that he should not presume to go near the Custom House, and to make the utmost despatch in procuring the necessary articles he wanted for his voyage. To this he answered, "That as the consignees would not receive his cargo, he would not go to the Custom House, and would make all despatch he could to leave the city."\* A committee of observation was appointed to go down in a sloop to the Hook, to remain near the tea ship, till she departed for London; and four committees were appointed to watch the ship London, on her arrival, day and night, till she should be discharged.

On Wednesday night, (the 20th,) Captain Lawrence arrived from London, and confirmed the account received from Philadelphia, of Captain Chambers having on board eighteen boxes of fine tea. On Thursday morning, the following handbill was distributed:

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\* Lieutenant Governor Colden, in a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated New York, May 4, 1774, says: "Neither Captain Lockyer nor any other, made the least application to me about the ship or cargo." In the same letter, speaking of the destruction of Captain Chambers' tea, he says: "It happened early in the evening, and though a pretty large number of spectators were assembled, the quarter where I reside, and the greater part of the town was perfectly quiet. It is said Captain Chambers drew the particular resentment of the people upon himself by the duplicity of his conduct. Last voyage he claimed applause here for being the first who refused to take the India Company's tea on board his ship, and received public thanks from the people of this place for it."

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The sense of the city, relative to the landing of the East India Company's tea, being signified to Captain Lockyer, by the committee, nevertheless, it is the desire of a number of the citizens, that at his departure from hence, he should see, with his own eyes, their detestation of the measures pursued by the Ministry and the India Company, to enslave this country. This will be declared by the convocation of the people at his departure from this city, which will be on next Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, when no doubt, every friend to this country will attend. The bells will give notice about an hour before he embarks from Murray's wharf.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

*New York, April 21, 1774.*

Friday at noon, (April 22,) the London,\* Captain Chambers, came into the Hook; the pilot asked him if he had any tea on board? He declared he had none. Two of the committee of observation went on board of Captain Chambers, and informed him of the advices received of his having tea on board, and demanded a sight of all his cockets, which was accordingly given them; but the cocket for the tea was not found among them; nor was the mark or number (given by Captain Lawrence,) on his manifest.

About four P. M. the ship came to the wharf, when she was boarded by a number of the citizens. Captain Chambers was interrogated relative to his having the tea on board, but he still denied it. He was told it was in vain to deny it, for, as there was good proof of its being on board, it would be found, as there were committees appointed to open every package; and that he had better be open and candid about it: they then again demanded the cocket for the tea; upon which he confessed it was on board, and delivered the cocket.

The owners and the committee immediately met at Mr. Francis's, where Captain Chambers was ordered to attend. Upon examining him who was the owner and shipper of the tea? he declared that he was the sole owner of it. After the most mature deliberation, it was determined to communicate the whole state of the matter to the people, who were convened near the ship; which was accordingly done. The MOHAWKS were prepared to do their duty at a proper hour; but the body of the people were so impatient, that before it arrived, a number of them entered the ship, about eight P. M., took out the tea, broke the cases, and started their contents into the river,† without doing any damage to the ship or cargo. Several persons of reputation were placed below to keep tally, and about the companion way, to prevent ill disposed persons from going below deck. At ten, the people all dispersed in good order, but in great wrath against the Captain; and it was not without some risk of his life that he escaped.

Saturday, April 23, in the morning, the shipping in the harbor displayed their colors, and a large flag was hoisted on the Liberty

\* Thomas Truxtun, afterwards Commodore Truxtun, of the American Navy, was the mate of this ship.

† The empty chests were taken to the front of the Coffee House by the People, and there piled up in the middle of the street, and set on fire.

Pole; and at eight A. M. all the bells of the city rang, pursuant to the notice published on Thursday. About nine the greatest number of people were collected at, and near the coffee-house, that was ever known in the city. At a quarter past nine, the Committee came out of the coffee-house with Captain Lockyer, upon which the band of music attending, played God save the King. The Committee with the music conducted him through the multitude to the end of Murray's wharf, where he was put on board the pilot boat, and wished a safe passage; upon which the multitude gave loud huzzas, and many guns were fired, expressive of their joy at his departure. The committee of observation at the Hook had charge of him, till a fair wind permitted him to sail. On Sunday, the 24th at ten A. M. the tea ship, and the sloop with the Committee, weighed their anchors and stood to sea; and at two P. M. the pilot boat, and the committee's sloop left her at the distance of three leagues from the Hook, with Captain Chambers on board as a passenger.

Thus to the great mortification of the secret and open enemies of America, and the joy of all the friends of liberty and human nature, the union of the colonies was maintained in a contest of the utmost importance to their safety and felicity.

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## DUPIN'S NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

### BOOK II.

#### EXERCISES, TACTICS AND COMBATS.

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##### CHAPTER I.—*Exercises.*

If it is necessary that naval officers and their subalterns should possess a considerable degree of theoretical knowledge, it is still more important that they should be well versed in the practice of those theories. This advantage of practice unassisted by theory, over theory alike unassisted by practice, has caused many narrow minds to think, that the assistance of knowledge is of little importance, and that the only end to be obtained is to render one's-self skilful in all the purely nautical exercises. Such a system might be maintained by an absolute minister, and under an administration where, to write on the marine arts, would be almost a title to the ill will of power. But until the liberty of the press is annihilated, there is little cause to fear those errors which cannot withstand examination and refutation.

Nevertheless, to avoid excess, theory alone should not be too much depended upon. A few general principles, fruitful in common applications; theorems as clearly expressed as possible; de-



monstrations sufficiently exact for the purpose intended, and simplified by profiting of all the advantages which a well directed approximation can have over the rigor of a superfluous precision; finally, observations and calculations made with this design, from models well traced beforehand; and tables, the elements of which, determined at leisure with the greatest exactness, render easy and rapid those operations, of which it furnishes the data or transformations: these are the aids which theory will furnish, to the practice of the most important parts of naval service.

If certain persons, gifted with superior minds and uncommon zeal, endeavor to increase and perfect the application of science to the marine arts, their labors should be favored by assistance, and encouraged by noble rewards. But regarding these successes as exceptions, no more theory should be required from the mass of officers, than we may reasonably expect common men to acquire and usefully apply. But above all, premiums and encouragements should be offered as the reward of the labors of those men, who, gifted with enlightened minds, are capable of demonstrating the most abstruse truths, in a manner easily comprehended; and who know how, by means of ingenious simplifications, to render elementary and rapid, operations and calculations both complicated and difficult. These men are the true benefactors of the marine arts; they alone diffuse the knowledge. They do more for the progress of a naval force, than those geniuses who, while they are capable of penetrating every thing, are at the same time unable to make known their discoveries, in such a manner as to be intelligible to common minds.

It is, however, necessary to grant to mere practice all the consideration to which it is entitled. But practice may differ much from itself. It may be only the thoughtless repetition of what has been done before: it then takes the name of routine. It may be the rational repetition of labors and exercises; a repetition submitted to the attentive examination of observers, who always changing increase the effort, to cause each of the parts of a given operation, to be executed in the shortest space of time, with the least labor and in the greatest possible order.

Proof-exercises, executed in this spirit, by officers of superior talents, are real experiments, which being directed by reason, aided by observations, and illustrated by calculations, will not fail soon to become models. These models, after being established as inviolable regulations, should thenceforward govern the mass of common men, employed in executing the same operation under a variety of circumstances, scarcely leaving time for reflection. In short, it is necessary that men in such emergencies should work from memory, and almost from habit.

It is indispensable to teach by frequent and well combined exercises, all those labors which sailors have to execute, either in preparing or managing a naval force. If these labors were as few and as simple as most of those of the army; if they had been examined, studied, and analysed, with as much perseverance and talents, they

would also have been reduced to elementary movements, capable of being executed in a given time, and after simply hearing a fixed command. Thenceforward there would be neither delay nor uncertainty in the execution of manœuvres. Up to this time a great number of these manœuvres have appeared too complicated, to be reduced to elements comparable to the cadences (*aux temps*) of the exercise of a platoon, or the loading of fire arms. It is even doubtful, whether, upon the whole, a similar end can be attained, whatever may be the spirit of order and analysis which may have been introduced into the division and succession of the movements. It is doubtless impossible to fix, with absolute precision, and according to an invariable order, all the cadences, (*temps*) and all the movements of which the infinite combinations of manœuvres, executed on board a vessel, are composed. They could at least be reduced to elementary operations, as to which accurate instructions could be given. In order to attain each result in the shortest space of time, and with the least number of sailors, regulations agreeing with these instructions, would impose a succession of simple commands, which would be well known and invariable.

A little work published in 1807, under the title of "Observations and Instructions for the use of Officers of the English Navy,"\* contains excellent instructions, together with tables, indicating the number of men required in performing the essential parts of each principal manœuvre.† This slight sketch is, however, very different from a classical work, of which we here indicate the contents and the object; a work equally wanted, both by the French and English marines. But if the English have not sufficient theoretical guides, for all the details of the exercises on board their vessels, this defect is compensated by assiduous practice, which excellent discipline has rendered highly fruitful.

Whenever men are accustomed to pay to commands, an attention which no noise or confusion can disturb, it is certain that the execution will soon acquire great exactness. If they always proceed with regularity, as there is neither strength nor time lost, they must necessarily do their work in the best manner possible, and in the shortest space of time. This is the secret of the rapidity of the manœuvres executed by the English; a rapidity the more remarkable, as the inhabitants of Great Britain are naturally less agile than those of France, and particularly those of the South of France.—Whenever we shall put a large naval force under thorough discipline, we may hope to see evolutions executed therein, with a celerity and perfection greater than among the English.

It is much to be desired, that one of the French officers who had the misfortune to serve during the last war, on board the enemy's vessels, should give us a faithful description of the principal manœuvres, and of the order in which they are executed in these vessels. The modes of action of our rivals should be compared with

\* Mr. Laouenan, a Lieutenant of the Navy, published in 1817, a translation of this work, with observations of his own.

† "L'installation des vaisseaux," by Admiral Missiessy, is the first work which gives a similar distribution of the crew.

those of which we make use, in order to choose the best, without prejudice in favor either of the one or the other. It would be particularly necessary to note in each circumstance, the rapidity of the wind, the position of the vessel, before and after the manœuvre, the number of hands employed, and the time consumed in the operation. This would be the only means of judging, on sure grounds, instead of, *on the nearly so*, ( "*sur des a peu pres*," ) so often deceitful.

The management of the artillery of a vessel is perhaps still more important than that of the vessel itself. It presents much greater difficulties than land artillery. For on board a vessel, it is necessary to run the pieces to battery, and to load them, on a platform which is never immovable, and which often takes frightful and complicated inclinations, from right to left and from front to rear. In the midst of these movements so diverse, all operating in a narrow space, it is necessary to find the secret of pointing according to a direction often different from that of the object intended to be reached, and always such, that the projectile, participating in the oscillations of the vessel, shall, by following a curved diagonal line, strike the object aimed at.

We must here make an important observation. Rapidity of execution should be avoided in some cases, with as much care as it is sought for in others. For example, in the service of guns, it is doubtless important that the loading and running to battery of the pieces, should be executed with great celerity. It is, however, necessary that the gunners should be perfectly self possessed, that they may forget none of the necessary cautions in loading the piece. The pointer should be gifted with an immovable calmness, that he may be enabled to observe the most advantageous direction in which to throw his fire, and that he may give the order to fire at the precise moment, when the movement of the vessel, combined with that of the bullet, will cause the projectile to follow the direction pointed out by the officer. In this respect we have much to do to conquer our national petulance, and imitate the coolness and calculating activity of the English.\* In order that our vessels may become engines of war, as formidable as possible, our naval officers should have a much better knowledge of artillery, and our marines, of the management of a vessel, than either at present possess. Our naval artillerists should resemble those men formerly so much valued, and who were called gunner-sailors, ( *canonniers-matelots*, ) because they performed equally well nautical manœuvres and the manœuvres of combats.

Colonel Douglas has just published a work on naval artillery, in which he gives the highest praise to these gunners of the old French

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\* We have no less to do in acquiring the practice of the true principles of firing at sea. We will here mention a work on this subject by Mr. Montgery, a captain of a frigate. It is much to be desired that the author would also publish his other works, but particularly those which he composed in 1814. We have read them with much interest. Since 1815, an official commission has given him an advantageous office, from which the French navy has derived no advantage.



navy. "By comparing the late wars with that of the American revolution, it may be seen that in the latter, the loss of English vessels, opposed to French vessels of equal force, was much the most considerable. In the time of Napoleon, whole batteries of vessels of the line fired without doing more mischief than two well directed pieces. The English consequently triumphed, with but little difficulty, over such a navy.\* Too certain of success, they neglected to preserve by drills, their great superiority in the management of cannon. It was in this declining state, that from 1812 to 1815, they fought against the American navy, much more experienced than any of the European navies, which were hostile to England." These observations, true in many respects, but which should not have been presented in a form so absolute and peremptory, are exaggerated and consequently unjust. But the English, beaten by the Americans, endeavored to find a palliative for the humiliation of their defeats. They preferred imputing their disasters to want of practice in their gunners, rather than frankly confess, that with equal talents, they might sometimes be defeated by their enemies.

Colonel Douglas' work, from the semi-official character with which it is invested, appears to us very remarkable. This book, submitted in 1817 to the examination of the ministers of ordnance, and of the admiralty, has met the reception which in many respects it justly deserves. Some of the improvements suggested by the author, have already been adopted, and others, doubtless, will be in the sequel. Colonel Douglas particularly desires the creation of a corps of "gunner-sailors," regularly instructed on land and at sea, by officers of the navy; that they should be engaged for five or seven years, with such rank, pay, and prize-money, as would place them above common sailors. The author has given a plan of theoretical and practical instruction. He has translated all the regulations on the exercises of guns in our navy,† and speaks in the highest terms of our former establishments for instruction in gunnery.

How is it possible to believe that until 1817, the period at which Colonel Douglas presented his manuscript to the Admiralty, the English navy had no uniform exercises, regularly prescribed for the exercise of ship guns? It was then only, that a particular commission was appointed, to establish a general and definitive regulation upon this highly important subject. In order to instruct naval officers in marine artillery, Colonel Douglas wishes that the theory of this art should be taught in the naval college of Ports-

\* In treating of single combats, we shall mention battles given, and victories obtained by the Imperial navy, equal to the greatest successes of the Americans against the English in the late war.

† It will not be disputed, he says, that the measures taken in this regulation, will secure a vast improvement in the French navy, if they are strictly observed. Whoever will study them attentively, in order fully to consider their effects, will discover new reasons why we ourselves should attempt something in this line. Some parts of this manual are inapplicable to our service; but the system is excellent in many respects, and particularly so, as to the exact and minute repetition of each little detail.



mouth. This important course should form part of the acquirements on which the students depend, for their appointments as officers. Special depots should also be established for the instruction of a certain number of naval officers, midshipmen, master gunners, aids, and sailors.

Thus in the English navy, as in ours, the most enlightened minds find the necessity of giving to the naval force *a particular class of persons* (*un personnel special*,) who should be perfectly acquainted with the principles and the practice of the management of the principal arms on board a vessel of war—namely guns. The English naval artillery is a body formed only for the service of the mortar pieces placed in bomb-ketches, and for the service of land artillery in disembarkations. The royal marines are, while on board, a simple garrison of infantry, exercised in the management of the musket. Col. Douglas does not think either of these corps ought to form the corps of “gunner-sailors,” the formation of which he earnestly solicits. Officers of vessels of the line who are perfectly instructed in the art of firing at sea, should exercise this permanent company from the elite of the crew, and would thus form among us that select corps, the institution of which is proposed to the Admiralty of England.

We must again repeat, that cannon are the essential, or rather the only arms used in naval combats. Musketry should be only an accessory, as it is on board English vessels. It is doubtless always useful for a sailor to know how to handle a musket, load it promptly, and particularly to fire it with extreme precision. But it is very rarely necessary that all the crew should know how to manœuvre like a regiment. It is unquestionably from such a persuasion that the English have not on board their vessels a separate corps of artillerists, properly so called, because it is considered necessary for every sailor to be an artillerist; on the contrary, they exercise only a part of the crew with musketry,\* and choose for this secondary exercise, those men who appear to dislike it the least. The English also sometimes exercise their crew in managing the cutlass, the hatchet, and boarding pikes; and also in throwing grenades from the tops; this last method, of which they make great use, would often in close combats spread terror and disorder through the enemy's vessels.

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\* Would it not be well to imitate this wise measure? A select body of the crew of vessels of the line might be formed, to board vessels, to execute landings, and to engage in hazardous enterprises. They should be particularly instructed in the management of small arms. A small addition of pay, a mark on the collar or on the sleeve, a shoulder knot, regard, and esteem, would of themselves create a body of heroes, almost without any other expense, than the payment of honors, which is made from an inexhaustible source, when it is distributed with judgment and justice. But let us repeat it; whatever may be done, and however good may be in itself the permanent institutions of the crew of vessels of the line, yet, if when they are established, we shall still consider them as regiments of infantry, in which the musket is the principal arm; if we still prefer exercising them in land manœuvres, in order to make them shine on parade, and march off with éclat at reviews and fêtes, the French navy is lost without resource.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN FIELD GUN-CARRIAGES.

*To the Editors of the United Service Gazette.*

GENTLEMEN: Under the impression that the columns of the *United Service Gazette* are always open to the advocacy of the cause of truth in all branches of art and science connected with the military service of Great Britain, and more especially when the just claims and merits of British officers become placed in juxtaposition with those of foreigners, I feel no hesitation in soliciting, through the medium of your journal, public attention to the following statement of facts, in reference to certain transactions connected with recent experiments made in France respecting the improvements in the field gun-carriages for the French service.

The substitution of iron for wood in the garrison and field gun-carriages of the French army, has been for the last three months a subject of much public discussion and experiment amongst the senior officers of the artillery service in that country. Captain Thierry, of the French artillery, claims the honor of having invented these carriages; he now proposes also the substitution, in many cases, of iron for brass ordnance, but he admits that this improvement was suggested by, and taken from, the adoption of that metal by the English, so far back as the sieges of St. Sebastian and Badajoz.

Had he admitted the *whole* of this improvement to be *English*, it would have been more in keeping with that sincerity which is the usual characteristic of a frank soldier. In my statement I shall hope satisfactorily to prove this to be the case. The substitution of iron for brass ordnance being admitted by Captain Thierry to have been taken from the English, I shall prove that the suggestion also for the substitution of iron for wood in the field gun-carriages emanated solely and entirely from myself. Thus will the assertion that "the whole improvement is of English origin" be established beyond all doubt.

So far back as the autumn of 1831, the plans and model of a new field gun-carriage of my construction were prepared by me for exhibition before Sir James Kempt, the then Master-General of the Ordnance. I was, however, directed to General Miller, at Woolwich, to whose inspection (either singly or in committee) every new invention is generally submitted. Unacquainted with that officer except in his professional vocation, I procured the introduction\* of the late General Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, by which I made myself known to General Miller. That officer declined the trouble of looking at either plan or model—declared the alteration *could* never answer, and nothing more passed between us on that subject.

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\* Through the kindness of his son, Captain Leicester Smyth, R. E.

General Miller was himself, as I afterwards discovered, a projector; and in the laudable desire of monopolizing the ideas of all innovation, appeared to deem his peculiar prerogative treasured upon by the presumption of any one else, who should dare to whisper or even think of improvement.

The new carriages thus dismissed, at least from discussion, General Miller politely invited me to the inspection of various parts of the arsenal, and particularly called my attention to the economy he was practising for Government, by re-boring a great number of otherwise useless iron guns, viz. old twenty-fours into two-and-thirties; old two-and-thirties into two-and-forties, etc.

I shall not forget the General's consternation when I asked naturally by what means he proposed to reinforce the trunnions and trunnion-shoulders, as I could not imagine how the trunnions, which are imperatively required to be of the diameter of the bore could be increased to the larger diameter, to which, in all cases, he bored; and I was equally at a loss to understand how the metal bored away from within and materially weakening the trunnion-shoulders, was to be made good. I have not been since at Woolwich, or indeed in England, but I am curious to hear the result, by trial, of the General's boring, and I shall be surprised to learn that the intended economy to Government has been effected.

Nothing, however, daunted, by General Miller's reception, after a determination never to incur again that officer's displeasure or black looks by any fresh disclosure of invention, I wrote to Marechal Soult, then Minister of War in France, tendering to his excellency the plans and models which General Miller had so disdainfully rejected.

The Duke of Dalmatia ordered a commission of artillery officers, presided by Lieutenant General Baron Neigre, to examine and report thereon, at which I was invited to attend. The commission held its sittings in the March of 1832, and from the flattering observations at that time addressed to me by the president Baron Neigre, I have reason to believe that the substitution of iron for wood in the field carriages was favorably considered, and having replied during several hours to the various interrogatories of the commission, I was informed that I should hear from the Minister of War shortly, if I was not, which was more probable, requested to wait upon the Minister.

My suggestion embraced other improvements also, which, however, appeared to be considered, by the commission, as too expensive and intricate to be likely to be adopted. In returning the model to me, the commission declared they had Marechal Soult's order to retain the plan. I did not object, and the plan was accordingly replaced in the Minister's portfolio.

If I wanted proof of the foregoing facts, it is to be found in various journals of the French metropolis in the month of April of that year, from one of which, the *National*, dated 18th April, 1832, I extract the following article:



" Nous apprenons que Monsieur W. H. Rochfort, officier de l'artillerie Anglaise, vient de présenter, au Ministre de la Guerre, le modèle d'une pièce d'artillerie de campagne qui offre de grands avantages sur le système actuel suivi en France. Le plus important de ces avantages, sans contredit, consiste en ce que le pointeur n'a plus besoin du secours d'un pointeur servant pour ajuster, et qu'il peut à volonté et avec la plus grande aisance, diriger la bouche du canon soit perpendiculairement comme cela se pratique aujourd'hui, soit horizontalement. Les hommes de l'art comprendront bientôt l'immense amélioration qui serait introduite dans l'artillerie par l'adoption d'un système qui résoudrait complètement ce problème, sans compromettre la celerité des manœuvres et la solidité de la pièce, et sans rendre moins facile sa réparation lorsqu'elle a reçu quelque dommage. *Un autre changement notable proposé par M. Rochfort est le remplacement de la flèche en bois par une double flèche de fer beaucoup plus légère, et d'une construction bien plus économique que celle qui est en usage.* L'on nous assure que les officiers supérieurs d'artillerie, auxquels a été renvoyé le modèle pour être examiné, l'ont jugé digne d'une sérieuse attention."

My immediate departure for Portugal was, perhaps, the cause of my hearing nothing more from the Minister at the time, and shortly after my return, I addressed Marechal Soult on the subject, dated 5th March, 1834, but without reply.

However, upon representing the circumstances afterwards to Marechal Gerard, who superseded Marechal Soult in the war ministry, I had the satisfaction, towards the end of October, of being assured by Colonel Tugnot de Lanoye, Inspecteur du Materiel de l'Artillerie, (to whom I submitted also the model formerly exhibited in 1832 before the French commission) that Marechal Gerard was satisfied that my claim for priority of suggesting this improvement was just. Moreover, Colonel Tugnot de Lanoye informed me that my plan still remained in the archives of the war ministry.

It is somewhat remarkable that shortly after the despatch of my letter dated 5th March, 1834, to Marechal Soult, Captain Thierry's pamphlet appeared, together with plans for the substitution of iron for wood in field gun-carriages, and it is still more extraordinary that this same pamphlet bears on its title-page the following commendatory notice: *Par Ordre de M. le Marechal, Duc de Dalmatie, Ministre de la Guerre.*

Comments would be superfluous. Any person comparing the relative plans, will at once declare the one to be, as near as any thing can be, a fac-simile of the other. Captain Thierry has even fallen into my blunders! Blunders which I had fully explained to the French commission would be remedied in the construction of a trial-carriage if the principle was approved. But these blunders remained in evidence in my plan left in Marechal Soult's portfolio, and have been faithfully preserved in Captain Thierry's. I will point them out now, as I did formerly to the French commission. In both our *plans* the traverse-trail-bolts are made of iron. They should have been made of brass, with brass washers and iron screw nuts; this would essentially relieve the vibration. Indeed, all the connecting plates and bolts in both *plans* are made of iron, whereas in all cases where the working together of different metals is concerned, brass, by the production chemically of a more healthy

action when in contact with iron, (thereby tending to reduce friction,) will diminish materially vibration, so destructive of all artillery equipment.

Every connexion in an iron carriage, therefore, should be effected if possible without the contact of iron with iron. This would render the carriage not only more elastic, but of longer duration.

Captain Thierry, like myself also, has preserved in his plan the same length of trail that existed originally. One of the principal improvements I suggested to the French commission, and still contend to be not only practicable, but of extreme importance, was the shortening of the trail, whereby the weight of carriage, or rather of draft, would be considerably diminished. But I must request to be understood as to what I mean by *diminishing weight*.

Every gun-carriage is required to be of a certain weight, or to have a certain resisting medium in order to avoid too great a recoil. This can be acquired by weight only, and the lightest weight that will effect the necessary resistance to the impetus of discharge is, I presume, adopted. Trial alone can solve this problem. But assuming that this resisting medium or necessary weight has been found by the experience of artillerists to be, as at present in use, proportionate to various field calibres, I do not presume to meddle therewith or to alter the *absolute weight of carriage*. But *all weight of draft* that can be spared, especially in the horse artillery service, is an advantage incontestably worth obtaining. By shortening therefore the trail, the limber-wheels are brought considerably *nearer* to the gun-wheels, and the draft therefore materially diminished. The trail, too, can be shortened only by the substitution of iron for wood, as I shall presently show.

I believe that, many years ago, upon a trial of short wooden trails, they were abandoned in consequence of the gun, from frequent firings or high charges, capsizing backwards, by reason of the large angle formed at the contact end of the trail with the ground; sometimes by not recoiling, the shock carried away the axle-trees, and the grain of the wood not permitting the trail to be curved without compromising the strength of the material and rendering it liable to splinter, recourse was had again to the long double-block straight trails, and these again were replaced by the single blocks now in use, long also and straight;—long,\* as I have described, in order to obtain a less angle at the trail's contact point with the ground, and thus prevent capsizing backwards, or breaking down the axles, and straight in order to preserve the strength of the grain of the wood. But the double-craned-iron-trail of my suggestion, pronounced impracticable by General Miller, and subsequently examined with approbation by Marshal Soult's commission, not only removes these objections without compromise of any kind; but the centre of gravity of the carriage being thus

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\* I once heard an artillery officer assign as reason for the trail being obliged to be long, that it was so required for the convenience of limbering up, and unlimbering hastily, in action; but he was a very young artillery officer.

placed much below the axis of motion, the carriage with a gun mounted would become infinitely less likely to upset, either upon unlevel ground, or roads, such as too often occur in France, Spain, and Portugal, and in almost every march made by our armies in Hindostan.

In the rapid movements of horse artillery, the equilibrium in wheelings would be more securely preserved, and for rocket carriages the advantages would be innumerable.

The duration of an iron-crane carriage over a wooden one must be considerable; its repairs, if any, trifling; hence its great economy.

This system, therefore, would combine a saving of material, work, and labor, in the carriage department, and a most prodigious saving of labor and draft to artillery horses, which thus would be not only kept fresh for rapid and repeated movements in the field, but rendered capable of surmounting the most arduous difficulties, and accomplishing the most signal enterprises.

I trust that I have satisfactorily established my claim as the projector of this improvement, and that I have clearly demonstrated the advantages therefrom arising.

If the perusal of this article, or other circumstances, should decide his Britannic Majesty's Government to make trial of an iron-crane-carriage upon this system, I shall be happy to tender my feeble services.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with every consideration, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENRY ROCHFORT,

*Late Lieutenant Colonel Horse Artillery in the service of  
H. M. F. M. Donna Maria II.*

Calais, Feb. 5, 1835.

[FROM THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.]

#### IMPRESSMENT IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

The practice of manning the navy by impressment having often been strongly animadverted upon, both in and out of Parliament, we were glad to find that Sir James Graham has resumed his intention to bring in a bill with a view to abolish that obnoxious system. Impressment is one of those evils which grow out of necessity, and can only be tolerated under very pressing exigencies of the state.

Many of our readers must recollect the extent to which this practice was carried during the heat of the war. We have it on record, that on the 10th of March, 1803, not less than four hun-



dred men were pressed in one night, in the neighboring towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. Every vessel in Catwater, and all the colliers in the port, were boarded; and a press-gang crew actually entered the theatre, and took away every person in the gallery except the women. In many cases resistance was offered; but a military power, aided by a naval force, carried the law into effect. At Portsmouth, impressment was carried on with similar rigor: merchant vessels of all kinds were unceremoniously stripped of their crews, and were frequently left with scarcely any one to take charge of the ships and cargoes. Indeed, it was difficult to get a passage from Portsea to Gosport, such was the alarm among the watermen. On the 30th of the same month, a twenty-eight-gun ship and a corvette arrived at Plymouth from Ireland, with pressed men and volunteers; and on the following day they were sent cruising, with other vessels, in the channel, to board merchantmen, and even fishing-boats.

When men were thus procured they were permitted to make a virtue of necessity by "entering," which was called *volunteering*, in consideration of which they received a bounty. An able seaman was paid 5*l.*, an ordinary seaman 2*l.* 10*s.*, and a landsman 1*l.* The term of servitude was indeterminate while the war lasted; but after a period of twenty years' service, each man became entitled to a pension. To lessen the unpopularity of impressment, the men who became "volunteers" after having been pressed, had the same privileges extended to them as if they had come forward of their own free will to join the service.

The life of a sailor during the last war is admitted, on all hands, to have been a most arduous one, and the inducements to enter the naval service by no means commensurate with the hardships our seamen had to undergo. If men could be induced to enter the navy without resorting to the merciless system of impressment, it would be a great blessing; and we are disposed to think that Sir James Graham's bill will confer the desired boon on the country.

The principle of the bill, which will shortly come under the consideration of the House of Commons, is that of holding out sufficient inducements to render impressment unnecessary. To accomplish this, the Right Honorable Baronet proposes to double the bounty, making it 10*l.* instead of 5*l.*, to those who volunteer within a certain period; and having volunteered, they are to be detained for five years only, which term of voluntary service will exempt the individual for ever afterwards from impressment. It is also liberally proposed to allow seamen a pension after only ten years' service, instead of twenty years, as formerly. Should these encouragements fail, the Crown will still reserve to itself the power of impressment when the necessities of the state imperatively require it.

If there be one point more than any other on which the legislature may venture to infringe upon what is called the "liberty of the subject," it would naturally be, like Napoleon's Military Conscription, in favor of that service on which the nation chiefly de-

pende for its political influence. The social compact demands certain private sacrifices for the general good, and no one will deny that an efficient navy is to this country a universal benefit.

If Great Britain were as dependent on her army as on the navy, equally effective measures would be called into action to raise her land forces. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, soldiers were pressed in London during the wars with Spain, one instance of which is thus related by Stowe: "On the XI of April, 1596, being Easter Day, about X of the clock, come a new charge, so that all men being of the Parish Churches ready to have received the communion, the Aldermen, the Deputies, and the Constables, were faine to close up the Church Dores, till they had pressed so many to be soldiers that by XII of the clock, they had in the whole citie 1,000 men, and they were forthwith furnished with armour, weapons, &c. And they were for the most part that night, and the rest the next morning, sent away to Dover, and the like out of other parts of the realme."

We might enumerate very many instances of compulsory services in civil life, as well as in the navy and army, to show that naval impressment forms part of one general principle in society. We are told, that in the fifteenth year of the reign of Henry VIII, Alderman George Monoux, having been chosen Lord Mayor, and "neglecting to appear after being divers times called upon by letter and otherwise, was ordered to be fined 1,000*l.* sterling." Formerly, too, even minstrels and singing children might be pressed into the service of the Crown; for Warton notices an ordinance of the time of Henry VI, for "pressing minstrels;" and it is recorded, that in the year 1550, a commission was granted to Philip Van Wilder, gentleman of the Privie Chamber, "to take to the King's use, in anie churches or chapells within England, such and so many singing children and choristers as he and his deputy thought good." In like manner, in the present day, there are many offices from which persons are exempt only by fine or imprisonment: for instance, as jurymen, special constables, parish officers, overseers, militia men, etc.

With regard to the law of impressment, we apprehend there can be little doubt of its expediency, and that its abrogation could not be contemplated with safety to the realm; but again, we say, that we are rejoiced at the prospect of a bill which, while it retains the power, is likely to be the means of diminishing the practice.

We must confess we do not so clearly see the advantages of the registration of seamen, if it be with a view to their individual services; but if its object be the mere formation of a statistical account of our resources, that we may always know our total numerical strength in men available for sea service, it becomes quite another thing.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF A TRAVELLER.

## THE GARONNE.

Those softened pictures of past scenes, which the memory is ever presenting to our view, are as engaging in the recollection as when the first realities burst upon our sight. Like a dream, their tints are livelier and stronger, in the distant contemplation, and serve to enliven the imagination in the sweet delirium of former, but transient, emotions of pleasure, originally associated with the objects of fond pursuits.

Few scenes surpass in beauty that which the voyager beholds, on leaving the boisterous Bay of Biscay. Happy in having passed through the dangerous *grenotiere*, (where many a sail has foundered and rendered the place famous,) he felicitates himself in the pleasure of a landscape grateful to the eye. Villas, castles, Roman chateaux, towers and churches, all contribute to amuse, and quicken the desire of landing on foreign ground, to mingle with strange manners, looks and language.

The Garonne, swift and rapid in its course, and smooth as glass, was filled with galiots and shipping from all quarters of the globe; while a thousand little barques, with red sails, were gliding in different directions over its shining bosom. Peace having been proclaimed, rejoicings were heard upon the waters, as well as upon the land. Every tower was mounted with the insignia of the sudden change. Napoleon had already repeated his last words of "Adieu, belle France!" and "Louis le désiré" was now again seated in the capital of his ancestors. The whole air was resounding with cantatas and songs, in token of the arrival of the Bourbon family. Fêtes upon fêtes, and every demonstration of a joy bordering upon madness, were exhibited by the people. Business and work had stopped, and illuminations every evening presented a new mode of things, which could but excite in the spectator (when beheld for the first time,) strange ideas of this specimen of French manners. But this delight, and folly approaching on enthusiasm, lasted but a short time; like the shock of an earthquake, it was felt by all, and passed, only to be remembered as a day of extraordinary movements.

Upon arriving opposite the city of Bordeaux, the Wasp cast forth her anchors, and in a moment we landed before the old fort, so well known in history, CHATEAU TROMPETTE. The castle was in a decayed condition, and presented a front dark and gloomy. This is the spot where the Duchess of Angouleme displayed that courage and heroism which arrested the attention of Bonaparte, when he read it, and caused him to exclaim, "She is the only man in the Bourbon family." The white flag was proudly waving; the tri-color ensigns and cockades had been recently burned; and every symbol which reminded the Bourbons of the Republic—the jacobinical reign—the Consular and Imperial dynasty—were either



battered down by the cannon, or effaced by the chisel, so that the "*fleur de lys*," covering the large eagle at the gate of the fort, was not entirely hid; the legs and tail were visible, and no doubt venerated by the old soldier. The fort was surrounded by a deep ditch; and as we entered the drawbridge, we were conducted into this stupendous magazine of war, loaded with the heaviest pieces of ordnance. The casemates were substantially finished, and appeared as if but recently repaired. In the centre of the fort we noticed a beautiful fountain, throwing forth an abundance of water through the mouth of a stone cannon; and one of the grenadiers observed that it was of most excellent quality, particularly when mixed with a little "*Vin Rouge*." The hint was too plain to pass without a corresponding compliment, and we paid the tribute, accompanied with a "*tiens, camarade, bois à la santé du petit homme*." Chateau Trompette was pronounced by Vauban a "*chef d'œuvre*" of the art; it was planned by the Duke of Bouillon, the father of Turenne, and erected during the civil wars. Henry the fourth, it is said, finished the works, and Lewis XVIII ordered its demolition, and caused splendid walks to occupy the site where the ramparts extended.

BORDEAUX is an ancient city, laid out by the Gauls, and contains yet several relics of its founders; such as large gates, inscriptions, and the walls of a palace, which are revered by the inhabitants of the town. We had the curiosity to visit that part of the suburbs where the remains of the old "*palais Galien*" stood. Long windows, doors, etc., composed of mixed materials of sand, glass, brick and mortar, were seen; as we traversed over the place, formerly occupied by this extensive domain, we could not help but reflect upon the rise and fall of the Roman empires. Caligula, Tiberius, or at least their immediate descendants, probably wore the diadem within those walls, which centuries appear to have respected.

The history of this city is interesting, but it is little known to the present generation. Here the philosopher Montaigne was twice mayor; here the immortal Montesquieu was born, and became the president of their parliament; here our Stephen Girard first saw day, and left the place as a cabin-boy, to become the philanthropist of the orphan; and here the vessel of the good Lafayette was fitted out, which carried the youthful Marquis safe across the ocean, bound to the land of independence and of freedom; and here the unfortunate project of the massacre of the Huguenots was formed, when the Duke d'Albe advised Catharine of Medicis to this horrible measure.

#### THE MAN OF THE IRON ARM—MONTESQUIEU'S SEAT.

Those who have read the eloquent letters of Rousseau's *Eloise*, descriptive of the vintage in the "*pays de vaud*," will form some idea of that precious season in the south of France, when the whole country appears to be redolent of the delightful fragrance

of a thousand kinds of grapes. One morning, as the gates of Bordeaux were opening, and the voice of the milk maids' "marche donc" was heard, on my visit to the tomb of Montesquieu, near the castle of Brede, I resolved to pass a few hours in examining the scene of a vintage; and from an elevation, where the bright orb of day had just made his appearance, I discovered some hundreds of men, women, and children, busily occupied in collecting the fruit, which hung in thick clusters upon the vine. Here, as Goldsmith would say,

"I sit me down a pensive hour to spend;"

and viewed at a distance the landscape over with delight. Here, I could listen to the noise of the agitated leaf, and the songs of the vintagers, and almost envied the happiness of those rustic paysans, who were thus engaged in gathering the chief commodity of the Garonne. After remaining a few hours on the hills, I descended to the lower vineyards, and continued my journey through the narrow lanes, when an old chateau, about one-fourth of a league distant, presented itself to my sight; presuming that it was Brede, the ancient country seat of the immortal author of the "Spirit of Laws," I immediately repaired to the spot, and soon discovered the castle, in a ruined condition and uninhabited. Not a soul was present, to explain the history; no one, to tell whether this was the house of Montesquieu. Thus in suspense, and after surveying the grounds, amidst dilapidated statues, fountains, etc., I determined once more to examine the front of the chateau, and discovered, in the centre of an iron balcony, an arm of iron, holding a shield, with the following inscription upon it: "LE CH V/ LIER DU BRAS DE FER;" "The Knight of the Iron Arm." After a considerable time spent in decyphering the almost illegible motto, and reflecting upon the mystery, as to whom this venerable relic belonged, I proceeded on my way to the castle of Brede, convinced that this could not be the place described to me by an intelligent merchant of Bordeaux, where Montesquieu formerly lived; accordingly, my course was directed higher up the Garonne, when an old keeper of the game relieved my mind on the subject of the seat which I had just visited. "The place which you have this moment passed," said he, "is the castle of the Iron Arm; 'Le chateau du Bras de fer.' It belonged to the brave General La Noue, surnamed 'Iron Arm,' from the loss of his left arm being supplied by an artificial limb of iron, which he always bore when engaged in the field; and so dreaded was he, on account of this, that he was knighted, and called the 'Chevalier du Bras de fer.' La Noue was born in 1531, and his name is yet preserved on the archives of ancient gallantry. He distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, the Netherlands and France, in which last named country he chose to settle, where he built the chateau, upon whose balcony you may have seen an iron arm, which was his coat-of-arms. Shortly after making some improvements, and leaving a name imperishable for his private virtues, he joined the army, and

was killed in 1591, at the siege of Lamballe. The chateau is now almost disappearing from age; and the relatives, out of respect, combined with a strange notion of superstition, have resolved never to repair it; in a few years the place will only be recognized as being equal to chateaux Margaux, for its wines."

Having received instructions as to the proper route for Brede, I thanked the keeper of the game (for thus he styled himself, "*le gardien du gibier*," ) for his short account of the "Knight of the iron arm," and arrived safely at Montesquieu's seat; where many of his admirers had, before me, inscribed their names in an album, kept in an antechamber of the chateau, among whom I noticed that of Volney, Ducis, Byron, Scott, and several of our countrymen. The house was kept by an old lady, who appears to have been from her infancy engaged in keeping the things in order. I was conducted into every part, and had the pleasure of seeing the portraits of the Presidents of the Parliament of Bordeaux. In passing through the *salle a manger*, and after remaining some time in the library, I was led to the closet of Montesquieu, over which were the following lines:

Homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt,  
Quam salutem hominibus dando.

This private room, where probably the most, if not all, of his immortal works were composed, seemed to present something holy in its appearance. The walls were hung with maps and charts; a table, covered with black velvet, upon which some books and papers were lying in the same position Montesquieu left them; a pen was pointed out, as being the last one this great man wielded, in making some corrections to his last work. On leaving the house, I visited the spot where the remains of Montesquieu were deposited. Over his grave is a plain stone, unadorned: it merely contains a short tribute to one, whose writings have been admired by thousands, and of whom the eloquent Burke exclaimed, when speaking of learned barristers, "Montesquieu, a genius not born in every country, or every time; a man gifted by nature with a penetrating, aquiline eye; with a judgment prepared with the most extensive erudition; with a Herculean robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken with labor."

#### THE BASTILLE.

'In those domes, where Cæsars once bore sway.'

'I once knew you!' The aged prisoner, who had been incarcerated in the dark dungeons of the bastille for fifty years, unable to find a single person to whom he could address these words, felt in despair amidst the gayest people in the world. Comfortless and almost blind from the sudden light upon his vision, he begged to be remanded to his gloomy hole, which, to him, had become a place of happiness. But this desire could not be granted; this disgraceful engine of despotism, the bastille, had crumbled to the



ground by the hands of an infuriated mob, and all the prisoners been set at liberty.

Who can describe the sensations felt by the unfortunate creatures who had lived so long a period in these cells, when the sound of deliverance reached their ears? To some it must have appeared as a dream, or like the day of judgment. Let the imagination paint the picture, of at least four thousand human beings, who were doomed to perpetual imprisonment; and the greater part of whom were either blind or crippled by the stocks and chains. What a confused crowd of almost every condition of life, from the noble to the beggar, emerging as it were, from the tombs to the light again. What a day, when these poor wretches, who had encountered all the fatigues of a dungeon and tortures, were once more ushered into the busy scenes of the world. With some, probably the streams of hope had long since dried up, and every remembrance of former times was blotted out. It is even said, that many had lost the power of speech, and almost forgotten their names.

Those who have perused the history of the Bastille, will recollect that it was a dark, huge, massy prison, with four towers, partly under water, and surrounded by a deep ditch. Its lower dungeons admitted no light and but little air; and it has been wondered how men could have attained the age of one hundred years in those damp and unwholesome cells, when deprived of every convenience, and confined to the same diet—bread and water. Those dungeons were mostly six feet in length and four wide, and the only place that admitted air was the small aperture in the centre of the cemented ceiling, to lower the food. The prisoner being once doomed to perpetual confinement, was there lodged, and the slab laid which formed the inner roof of his cell.

After the demolition of the Bastille, many skeletons, bleached with age, were discovered amidst its ruins. A history was published of this prison in 1794, exposing all the horrible events and trials which occurred within its walls; but it came far short of describing the sufferings and cruelties of its prisoners; there being no data by which the historian could possibly arrive at the persecutions and tortures experienced by the former inmates of this once execrable establishment.

Since the erection of the Bastille, kings, princes and authors of all denominations, were among its guests. Here Voltaire was confined for a satire written against Louis XV; and during his imprisonment in the upper apartments composed five thousand verses of his beautiful epic, the 'Henriade.' Being deprived of paper and ink, he wrote upon the walls, from whence he afterwards transcribed the verses after he obtained his release. Here, the 'man of iron-mask' was enclosed. This wonderful personage, whose history has been a subject of the greatest conjectures, occupied an apartment furnished with splendor. Until the present day, no positive knowledge has ever discovered who he was—no dying man has ever dared to reveal the mystery. Although he was called the 'man of iron mask,' his face was not covered with a mask of iron,

but of black velvet, with steel springs; attended continually by his governor, he never spoke. Those who had seen him, have described his person as extremely elegant and well made; he was remarkably fond of dress, wearing lace and ruffles of the finest embroidery; his voice, which he accompanied with a guitar, was melodious and plaintive, and although he was not permitted to speak to a living soul, he sang oftentimes at his window, which was near the water. Volumes have been written on the subject of this individual, but no discovery was ever presented, satisfactory to the reader. There are as many names given to him as there were persons introduced as the authors of Junius' Letters. It is generally presumed, however, that the 'man of iron mask' was the twin brother of Louis XIV. This mysterious person died in prison, and his body was destroyed with quicklime. The old philosopher of Ferney, in the course of his interrogations on the same subject, relates the following as having transpired a few days before his death. "A fisherman who was attracted by the musical strains of his voice, steered his barque near the window, when to his astonishment a silver plate was thrown into his basket. Alarmed at this strange performance, the man proceeded to the keeper of the Bastille and presented the plate. The officer, after reading the words engraved upon the plate, inquired of the fisherman if he could read? The reply in the negative saved his life."

During the French revolution, the ditch of the Bastille was filled up, and the ground metamorphosed into a beautiful walk,

"Where shading elms along the margin grew,  
And freshened from the wave the zephyr flew."

I have more than once sat me down, to reflect upon the strange reverses of nations, and even of the whole world. Gardens and green houses occupy the spot of the prison. The enormous key was presented to General Washington, and now hangs in the hall of Mount Vernon, as the last remains of this aristocratical despotic dungeon.

### THE CHALLENGE.

Some twelve years ago, the following was related to me by a soldier of the Second Artillery, who had served in the peninsular war, under Sir Arthur Wellesley. Being struck with the recital, I wrote it down in the words of the old dragoon :

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"On the eve of the engagement at Vittoria, our company of cavalry, (chiefly composed of raw recruits,) took the field for the first time, and was assigned to a station on the right flank, immediately in front of a company of French hussars, who were equipped for battle. Our captain, Lord D., although a youth, was an elegant swordsman; active and brave, as was afterwards known in the field of Corunna; but as he had just joined us, and had never before faced the enemy, he was easily intimidated. Amidst the most breathless suspense, the French commander rode instantly up and challenged our captain to a personal combat, which was refused. Not a horseman but viewed the refusal as a stigma, and all were mortified at the apparent disgrace, and wished the hour at hand to retrieve the honor forfeited by the non-acceptance of the audacious hussar's challenge. At my side was Sergeant Gordon, who had more than once struck the hilt of his sword, and exclaimed, with deep mortified feelings: 'By St. George, I'll give you battle—let the challenge be sounded and I'll try your metal.' The bugle no sooner announced that all things were ready, than the athletic Sergeant rushed forward with the intrepidity of a lion upon its prey, and soon gave vent to his exasperated excitement, in attacking the captain of hussars with impetuous force. Being early wounded in my left arm, I had an opportunity of witnessing at two different times the combat. Never were there two horsemen more furiously engaged in fighting; they appeared equal in strength and dexterity—they fought with rage; and each maintained his ground to the last. The cause of excitement was visible; the one, no doubt, at seeing himself assaulted by an inferior in rank, and the other from the recollection of the refusal of the challenge. I saw them stabbing each other, until the mist of smoke hid from my eyes the bloody scene. The next day, being so far recovered from my wound, and being anxious to ascertain the fate of these brave horsemen, I was fortunately detailed as one of a party to gather the spoils, and assist in burying the dead. Walking near a pond of water, I leisurely examined every lifeless victim, until I discovered the French captain and our sergeant grasped in each others' arms—dead, and sunk up to their shoulders in the mire.

Thus they fell: and never have I forgotten the impression made upon my mind by the challenge—the encounter, and the fatal but chivalrous end of these modern Bayards, who died without fear or reproach."



## FORT STODDART.

I had not been many hours in the vicinity of the site of old Fort Stoddart, on the right bank of the Alabama river, before I commenced an exploration of the *Bluff*, and in tracing out the obscure, and almost effaced lines of the Fort, now discernible only by the remaining stumps of its decayed pickets, I discovered many evidences of its having been the abode of civilized men, at a time when the surrounding country was under the wild control of savage government, or the scarcely less irregular rule of Spanish laws.

The old Fort was situated upon a prominent and commanding bluff, which rears its sandy summit some thirty or forty feet high, from out the low black marshes, so characteristic of the river upon whose margin I am now writing. It was a sickly position; and the little hummocks which present themselves to the view of the rambler, whose curiosity like mine calls him to search for some rude relic from among the ruins of this early military station, indicate, even at this remote date, the resting place of many a faithful, and I dare say, gallant soldier. But a few hundred yards in a northerly direction from the Fort, upon the lofty and unbroken bank of *Barrow's Lake*, in a shady and solemn spot, where human footsteps seldom stray, and where the elements seem to unite at the present moment, in promoting stillness—even in this solitude of repose, rest the mortal remains of a brave soldier and eminent citizen.

The annual fires that sweep in destructive torrents over the fine forests of this country, make their approaches to the very bank of the lake and river; and the rude memento which the hand of friendship hastily constructs, to designate the last home of a companion, soon falls, and disappears, even under the observant and vigilant care of watchful and affectionate relatives. The burnt and blackened remnants of a rude cypress paleing lie scattered round the green grave, and a small cedar plank still standing at its head, contains this simple inscription:—

“EPHRAIM KIRBY  
died Oct. 20 1804  
Aged 50 years.”

The frail monument is nearly decayed, and had I the power, I would replace it by one of a less perishable material, without adding one letter to the epitaph, so suited to the republican character of the man, whose memory it was intended to preserve.

Upon the *blaze* of a small sassafras, that sheds its continual fragrance upon a patriot's grave, I marked the *initial* of the tenant of this solitary tomb; and if in his journeying upon the shores of the Alabama, a friend of the gallant soldier of the revolution, should wander to the *bluff*, a short walk up the banks of the lake, would discover to him, deep among the dark pines, and rich magnolias, and a thousand wild honeysuckles and jessamines, the simple, sacred sepulchre of a *Republican*.

## THE RECRUITING SERGEANT.

"Some wounds he bore, however, which were the incontestible traces of a woman's warfare."—IRVINE.

It is most common, when speaking of a noted personage, to exclaim, "Who has not heard of such an one?" But in relating something of an humble character, who has rendered some service to his country, (though never in the field,) we may ask, "Who has heard of Sergeant Lytle, the recruiting sergeant?" Probably the whole town of Trenton still remembers this conspicuous soldier, whose gallant plume once towered aloft, as he marched at the head of his little party down the streets, in search of recruits. Methinks I see him—parading in full uniform—hair powdered—and pacing majestically to the sound of the drum and fife. Perhaps there never was a non-commissioned officer who recruited as many men, in so short a period, as Sergeant Lytle; indeed it is thought that had the war lasted, he would have enlisted the whole town; and never did any one in the place cause more tears to be shed among the fair dames, than did the sergeant. Cashiers of banks, clerks, tavern-keepers, magistrates and merchants, were alike to him; and his magic art gave him almost certain success, when engaged in the line of his duty.

In 1813, Captain Le G——, who had been ordered on recruiting service in New Jersey, established his rendezvous in Trenton, where he had heard of the famous Sergeant Lytle. At this time, the old sergeant had obtained his discharge on account of ill health, but, in the interim, recovered, and was ready to take the bounty again. The Captain sent for him, and thus addressed him: "Sergeant Lytle, I wish three hundred men in as many months, and shall afford you every facility, and necessary means to carry into operation this service, and you are now required to state what is necessary."

The Sergeant, who had a fashion of marching up and down in a consequential manner, as if he felt that none but himself was adequate to the task, replied, "Captain, your orders shall be obeyed, provided you grant me what is requisite."

"I shall agree to whatever you call for," replied the Captain; "name the articles."

"One hogshead of rum."—"You shall have it."

"One hogshead of knots."—"They shall be furnished."

"A keg of dollars."—"Agreed to."

"Two boxes of Spanish segars."—"They will be procured."

"Six bottles of wine."—"They shall be gotten."

Thus equipped for the warfare, the Sergeant commenced his operations, and in a very short time almost depopulated the town. Men of the most respectable standing were among his recruits; and it is remarkable to relate, that he succeeded to obtain men, when all other rendezvous were about closed. In enlisting, however, his men, the means used were not of the most just kind.

Not a soldier but he promised a non-commissioned officer's berth, and the knots were offered as a pledge to the bargain. Rum, in every case, was resorted to, and the whole presented a scene of drunkenness and dissipation. This was probably excusable for the times; soldiers were needed, and the highest price offered for them; there was a scarcity of men, and every one recollects the difficulty of getting choice troops. The enemy was surrounding the country, and there was no time left to investigate unlawful enlistments; and many who were thus caught in the scrape, were far on the road to join their regiment, before the steam was cleverly worked off. In vain did the Governor, the Mayor, and other persons in the high circles of life, use every means to rescue their unfortunate sons. In vain did the complaints and cries of the women reach the ears of the invincible, the indefatigable sergeant, who was often pelted at, and even scalded by them. The work did not cease, until the war was over. He continued at his post, and was successful, so long as there remained a drop of rum and a knot in the hog'shead.

A short time after peace, he suddenly disappeared, and never returned again to the place where he signalized himself. It was thought that he had joined the patriots in South America, but no one knew to a certainty what had become of the Recruiting Sergeant of Trenton, who had rendered so much service in swelling the number of troops, and who had left them so suddenly; for he was universally known.

In the latter part of the year 1820, I had an opportunity of frequenting a rendezvous established at Pittsburgh, for the Yellow Stone expedition, and what was my astonishment to see among the recruits, a little old man, decrepid and almost worn out, as a private, and in his countenance resembling the noble and military look of our *ci-devant* sergeant of Trenton. I immediately accosted him, and exclaimed, "Can it be possible! Sergeant Lytle, is that you?" He replied to his name, and informed me, that he was the identical person, and related the misfortunes of his travels; not forgetting the time in which triumph seemed to follow his footsteps in the rendezvous at Trenton.

After bidding the old soldier an affectionate adieu, and casting my eye upon that form, once so graceful, and now almost shapeless, I left the place, meditating upon the strange reverses of fortune. Here is a man, who, like Napoleon, held universal sway, (in his sphere,) now doomed to serve as a private, and to all appearance a fit subject for a poor-house; one who was born to command, (at least among recruits,) and draw his sword at the head of a party, now was no more than a recruit himself. But such are the destinies of men:

"Du destin qui fait tout, tel est l'arrêt cruel."

And may we not add,

"Sic transit gloria mundi!"



## FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

**CASTLE OF THE SEVEN TOWERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.**—This celebrated fortress, which is now become almost a solitude, was formerly connected, by means of a wall, with the castle of the Blakernæ, a summer residence of the ancient Greek emperors. The walls which united the one with the other are in as good condition as can be expected after so long a series of neglect. On this spot, for the works are in a complete state, the system of defence adopted in by-gone ages may be much more readily studied than in Rome. The approach to them is protected by a broad moat, behind which lies the "Agger," constructed with the earth excavated from the moat. The "Agger" itself is flanked by a wall, furnished with semi-circular towers, behind which is the round-way; and, in the rear of all these, is the great wall which commands the whole works, and is provided with loop-holes and galleries: it is flanked by lofty square towers, which tally, exchequer-wise, with the towers on the "Agger." The walls evidently suffered much damage in former times, and were repaired by various emperors, who took care not only to have their own names legibly inscribed on the top of them, but to have their Christian graces recorded with them. Among others are the names of Michael Basilius, Constantine Porphyrogenetes, Emanuel Comnenes, John Palæologus, etc. . . . In the walls of the Propontidis, which were erected by Constantine, those that were actually constructed by him are easily recognised. They are composed of large blocks of fine volcanic stone and Asiatic limestone. His successor built block-wise with dove-tailed layers of bricks, in the same way as in Rome. After the frightful earthquake which levelled them to the ground in the reign of Leo the Isaurian, they were rebuilt by the Emperor Antoninus the Old. It was at this time that the immense number of marble and granite columns, which give the walls of Constantinople the appearance of resting, as it were, upon piles and imbedded trees, were laid as a foundation both for the walls and towers. . . . The "seven towers" are now suffered to fall into a complete state of decay; the roofings are slipping away from old age, and the rotten carriages of guns have been replaced by stones, themselves a spoil from the mouldering walls. Shrubs and fig-trees stand sentry over them, and the richest of vegetations has succeeded the desolation of the tyrant's frown. Constantinople has no longer need of bulwarks; the Muscovite has sworn her "eternal friendship."—*United Service Journal*.

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**GREEK SHIPS AND SEAMEN.**—Greece may well be proud of her tars, for it would be difficult to find a more dexterous race of navigators than the Hydriots, Spezziots, Ipsariots, and Syriots. Their commanders delight in braving a stormy sea, and leaving a compa-

nion in their wake. There is something exceedingly picturesque too in the very dress of a Greek sailor; and none more nimble or reckless than he in climbing aloft, or more cool and dauntless when the tempest roars around him. Every Greek vessel of any consequence has, independently of the captain, a scrivano (or writer,) a timonarat (or steersman,) a rostromo (or boatswain,) and two gabbieri (or under-boatswains.) The scrivano's duty is to keep the ship's journal. The rostromo (literally "our man") acts as a sort of superintendent-general, repeats the captain's word of command to the crew, and in stormy weather is here and there and everywhere; at such seasons the gabbieri mount the main-sheets, while the sailors stand on deck, with rope in hand, waiting for orders; and no sooner are they given than they spring aloft like so many cats, for they go barefooted as the feline species, and cling as adroitly to the tackle with their toes and fingers, as any grimalkin with her claws. They are capital hands at manœuvring, and will reef or let go a sail quicker than most of our own tars. I happened to be on board a Greek brig in the Ionian seas, when a tempest blew for one-and-twenty days, almost without intermission; it was at the period of the vernal equinox; but the gallant fellows never lost patience for an instant; not an oath or murmur once broke from them; they bore up, unruffled, unwearied, and never daunted against the severest weather I ever encountered, and quietly shifted themselves dry half a dozen times a day, though a shower bath was ready to pour down upon them the moment their turn called them on deck again. All this time they had nothing to eat but olives, onions, and pickled beans, and their only grog was water; meat there was none, fish could rarely be hooked, and a fire could seldom be lighted; yet, in spite of every difficulty and privation, they were laughing and cracking jokes together the live-long day, as if they had been sporting ashore. I never saw men so adroit at steering clear of an impending billow; every one of them is a helmsman bred; and not a wave broke over us so as to do us any damage. At the most tremendous gust, the Greek tar will very coolly spit over the ship's side and sing out, "Pi! pi! maledetto vento!" The naval heroes of this classic soil have retired quietly to their homes, and are seldom to be seen in public. Miaulis resides on his estate near Nauplia; Canaris, the Sir Sydney of these seas, who set fire to the Turkish Admiral's ship, is living in the island of Egina, where he may be met with walking about in no better attire than a common sailor; he is an Ipsariot by birth, short of stature, and desperately weather-beaten and sun-burnt.—His son, a remarkably fine boy, has been sent for education to the Greek Institute at Munich in Bavaria.—*Ibid.*

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MOROCCO.—The Sultanship of Moghrib-ul-Aksà (empire of Morocco) having nothing to fear from its neighbors, the armed force kept up in it has scarcely any other object in view but to maintain

domestic tranquillity, and assist in collecting the public burdens.— This armed force at the present moment consists of between fifteen thousand and sixteen thousand men, of whom there are from seven thousand to eight thousand negroes quartered about the Imperial residence. The Imperial Guard is composed of one thousand five hundred negroes, stationed at Meknæs; a similar number of Luda-jas, or Arabs of the Great Desert; and two thousand negro cavalry, in barracks at Morocco and in its vicinity. Fas ( Fez ) and the other large towns are solely protected by civic militias; and the sea-ports, with the exception of Suira and Asfi, which have regular garrisons, are entrusted to the safe keeping of their own inhabitants, or rather a species of national guards, who do duty in rotation, but never quit their own province. The artillery corps musters about two thousand men, and the Imperial navy about one thousand five hundred, dispersed, excepting when they are on a cruise, in the several ports of Tetovan, Tangiers, El-Araish, Salé, Rabatt, and Suira. The privates in the regular ranks, more particularly those who do duty about the imperial residences, are paid from *1d.* to *4d.* a day, and once a year receive two shirts, two pair of trousers, a red cloth caftan, and blue sulhem; there are others who receive no pay at all, and are compelled to maintain themselves as laborers, or by some trade or other. At times they are lucky enough to meet with a windfall; this is only when they are called upon to escort an ambassador or foreign consul, or are despatched as couriers to some remote province.

When the Sultan has resolved upon taking the field he collects all the regular troops which can be spared from garrison duty, and pays every private from twelve to twenty hard dollars, besides two or three to his wife, which are all that either of them get, let the campaign be ever so protracted. He next orders the governors of provinces to levy a certain number of militia, towards which every village contributes according to the amount of its population; such males as are not called out are forced to cultivate the land belonging to those who are, as well as attend to their flocks. Where the levy does not extend to all the recruiting provinces, those which are excepted are required to pay a sum of about sixteen shillings for every man whom they would otherwise have had to furnish, or more in proportion to the length of the campaign; and they are also called upon to provide the army with supplies of horses, arms, and ammunition.

The commandant treats his inferiors in general with great mildness, and the Mogribin soldier is characterised by courage and obedience: he is extremely impetuous in attacking; but where he meets with calm, determined opposition, he is daunted, and loses his pluck, for he regards the slightest check as sent from above.

Morocco contains twenty-four fortresses, garrisoned by regular troops; but the works are badly constructed, and the batteries so wretchedly kept up, as well as served, that there is not one of them capable of repulsing an assault made by European troops. The arsenal is at Salé, which is the spot where the principal dock-yard



for the navy is established. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Sultan's naval forces were composed of ten frigates, four brigs, fourteen sloops or galleys, and nineteen gun-boats, manned by six thousand excellent sailors; but these are now reduced to three brigs or corvettes, carrying forty cannon, besides thirteen gun-boats stationed at the mouths of the Buregbeg, Lucos and Montil. There are few Moors sufficiently versed in nautical matters to act as naval officers; for which reason, whenever the Sultan stands in need of seamen, he is under the necessity of calling in Europeans, who are glad to enlist in his service, as they know that they will be well paid and liberally treated.—*United Service Journal*.

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FROM THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL, APRIL, 1835.

#### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON DISCIPLINE.

That the character of the British army has advanced, and that the condition of the soldier has improved within the last fifty years, is an indisputable fact. Our military system, however, is still defective; and notwithstanding all that has been done, there still remains great scope for improvement; particularly in the moral government of the army. A desire for improvement is the characteristic of the age we live in: to except from this generous ardor the noble profession of arms were illiberal. To the members of that body, and to that portion of it particularly with whom is intrusted command, the following suggestions are submitted. The attempt may possibly have to encounter the apathy incidental to confirmed habit—the jealousy of interference—the suspicion of innovation.

There may haply be some still prone to argue, that because the British arms have generally been successful, and came triumphant through our late struggles with France, "all is at least as well as it need be—what more can you require?"—will they say—with these arms and under this system the British colors advanced from Cadiz to Toulouse. As well might we contend that the pike and long-bow won the battles of Cressy and Agincourt—or that pig-tails and hair-powder are as essential to the appearance of a soldier now, as in the days of Dettingen and General Wolfe. These things prove only that the character of the British soldier has never degenerated; that with any arms, and under the practice of the most frivolous absurdities of his day, he has been always effective in the service of his country, and powerful in the support of her prosperity and honor. It is a very short time since our barrack-rooms were furnished with huge wooden bedsteads, holding besides their com-

plement of vermin, each two men ; it is still a shorter time since the men received the balance of their account once a month : are the changes to a single bed, and a daily distribution of the pay of no advantage ? All who have any experience in the matter will be ready to acknowledge that these changes, so trifling in appearance, are of great practical utility.

Soldiers are frequently called machines ; the term applies, justly, only to the embodied mass, and never, fairly, to the man. "Hath he not senses, affections, passions—fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapon, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter—that others are ? If you prick him does he not bleed, if you tickle him does he not laugh ; if you poison him will he not die ?" Do you not make him answerable with life and limb for his actions ? How then is he a machine ?—he may become, indeed, mechanical, but he is a man to the last ; often a very bad man ; and not unfrequently might he lay the whole measure of his sins at the door of that service to which he has unwittingly doomed himself.

Whether any better mode of recruiting the ranks of the army can ever be devised is in the womb of time ; our present suggestions are rather with a view to do better for those who are obtained in our present manner, and by improving their condition, to encourage *others* to serve. It is the opprobrium of our military code, that the only means we employ are brute force—the *drill*, the *prison*, the *lash*, the *gibbet*.

The force of public opinion sets strongly against the use of such means for any end. Of late it has been directed against the employment of corporal punishment in the army, with a steadiness and constancy of purpose, that to a certainty secures its ultimate success. No equivalent power of coercion is offered in its stead.—The present, then, is the moment to offer to those whose powers are about to undergo this limitation, and to whom the service will still look for regularity and subordination in peace, and for victory in war, the suggestions of experience, and the result of a long acquaintance with the character of the soldier. We cannot call upon the prisons and their tread-mills to go with us ; means there must be of restraining the passions of large armed bodies, invested somewhere and with somebody. But if our powers of compulsion be lessened, might we not substitute inducements that would entice ? Good policy might create new interests—hold out some prospect of advantage, and, in place of the dread of punishment, institute some hope of gain however small ; for it is inconceivable how much effect may be produced by small gains.\*

\* In London there existed, long ago, a society for the benefit of the widows of a certain profession, which was most liberally supported, and the funds of the society grew to be very considerable : but there was no attendance of the members on quarter-days, and no business could be done—all was at a standstill. At last it was proposed to offer a reward of 2s. 6d. to every member attending on the proper days. From that time the attendance was not only regular, but became at last so numerous, as to bring a very serious charge on the resources of the charity. The reward was accordingly first diminished, and afterwards abolished.

Our present system of recruiting collects for the service young men without education for the most part, without principles, disposed to vice, if not already vicious; some already accomplished in all the ways of wickedness and of tarnished character, and mostly country boys, without any character at all, and therefore ready to form themselves upon the example of those among whom they are about to live. Out of this coarse and flimsy material is to be wrought that fine and solid fabric—a British regiment; and to do this is to do much. But is all done that may be done? We think not. We have endeavored to vindicate the character of the soldier from the stigma of being a mere machine, with a view to found on it an argument, that he is, in common with others, possessed of a mind—a mind capable of being influenced and acted upon by the same influences and impulses, hopes and fears, as that of any other man; and that this mind might be acted on to his own advantage, and to the improvement of the service to which he belongs, by motives common to mankind.

What are the motives that excite the industry, and secure the integrity of the generality of mankind, and which urge us onward in our respective courses?

A desire of ease, of consideration; the hope of a peaceful old age, freed from the necessity of labor;—and even if all these be already secured by fortune, there is still *distinction*, however vain, however profitless—there must be something. But what is there to sustain the hopes of the soldier in the line he has chosen? From the moment at which his training is considered complete and he joins his company, his course is one of unaltering and unalterable sameness. He may indeed make matters worse by misconduct, but he cannot make them better by any conduct however good. Here his virtue is literally its own reward, for the only meed of praise a good soldier ever knows is to be unknown at the hospital, at the orderly-room, and at the drills of his corps: as long as he is able he is exempt from nothing. His proficiency in his profession is never acknowledged—his education is never finished; year after year, season after season he is called upon to train afresh, without intermission, without admission that he is perfect; study he as much as he may, he never arrives at being master of his craft.

The horse that goes always in a mill is not found to be the most mettlesome of his species. A machine!—it would be well for such a man if he could really become a machine. But that cannot be, and he sickens at the sameness and the inutility of his exertions, and the hopelessness of his condition. Year after year the same eternal drill—night after night the same dull sentry-box—morning after morning the same “open pans, shut pans,” till the whole thing is nauseating; its effect is to produce discontent, and to excite an incessant and longing desire to escape from it, at all hazards and at any rate: hence come the simulation and dissimulation, the attempts to produce disease, blindness, self-mutilations even, with other practices too well known in the service to need enumeration. These are extreme points to touch upon, we admit; but



are not these things of common occurrence? and are they not so conducted as to bid defiance both to shame and punishment? It must have struck every man familiar with military life, that soldiers prefer almost any employment to their own, and will descend to the most irksome, servile, and laborious occupation, to avoid the ordinary routine of their duties. Why is this? Is the glorious pomp and circumstance of war nothing after all?—a lamp only catching flies from the dark?—an ignis-fatuus shining out only to bewilder and betray? For this disgust, or for this dislike, there must exist some cause, and it may be traced to the sameness of the occupation, and to the length of the term of service without alteration or improvement. Few boast a degree of philosophy and equanimity equal to the contemplation of twenty years, without a prospect either of distinction or emolument, and it is this peculiarity in the condition of our soldiers that is the parent of much crime in some and of discontent in all.

We may be told, perhaps, that the whole range of promotion is open and free to all; that it is in a man's power, if he possess the qualifications, to rise from the ranks to the highest grade, to become a general officer, an officer of state: granted, instances exist; but this is not the point in debate; were the necessary qualifications more common, and the power of advancing himself in the profession easier to the soldier than it is, it bears not on the argument; for when you have selected your non-commissioned officer, and made officers of all who are qualified and approved, there must still remain the undistinguished mass, "*οι πολλοι*." It is for them we speak; for them individually we are the advocates; it is to that condition exclusively we now call attention. When you have conferred promotion on the private man and made him a non-commissioned officer, you have created a new being, and the change is apparent in his countenance, his motion, his air. And how is it done? by inducing him to look forward, not by the lessening of his labors or lightening of his cares, we all know, but by kindling new hopes and opening new prospects. In the navy there are many little distinctions which must have a good effect. After the selection of the warrant and petty officers, there are the distinctions between landsmen and able seamen, captains of the tops and captains of the guns, coxswains and oarsmen, etc. To be distinguished in any degree, however humble, must bring feelings of satisfaction. It gives encouragement and affords consolation. Something of this sort ought, for these reasons, to exist among the private soldiers of a regiment. Their mental faculties are not so impracticable, nor their comparative merit so undistinguishable as to fix the condition of every soldier to the same point, and render him no better in any respect on the last day of his service than on the first. There are always distinguished men in a corps; when they are wanted they can always be found to be made use of, acknowledged, trustworthy soldiers; by such men the character of a regiment is preserved through a long line of time; their influence is powerful and their example effective. It may work un-

seen, but still it does work ; and more is due to this description of soldier than as yet has been properly acknowledged or rewarded.

On these men we would confer distinction ; on these men we would bestow some positive advantage. Their condition should be exalted, the labors of service lessened, their comforts increased, their privileges extended, their example quoted. We would institute distinctions, and offer rewards : we would afford the opportunity of reaping solid advantages by means of good conduct ; and of arriving at a station of comparative ease and respectability by exertion. We would regulate their advancement by progressive steps, so as to keep the minds of soldiers more alive to their own interests, and more heedful of their conduct ; so as to excite a general spirit of emulation, and a common hope of reward among the individuals composing the mass of the British army. By these means might be infused an honest pride in the service ; a desire to remain in it, rather than to flee from it as an evil and an oppression. We would encourage the good soldier to remain for the benefit of his good example ; and when he was obliged to go, as at last he must, a better pension should mark the sense of his services ; and he should have the boast that the latter days of his service have been blest with ease, and that the provision for his retirement is commensurate with his character and his services.

To this end, let there be instituted in every corps, 1st. the class of *Veterans*, to be composed of men remarkable for character ; that is, for integrity, soberness, obedience, promptitude, steadiness and attention under arms, strict observance of the rules of service on public duties, ( guards and detachments, ) expert soldiers at field-exercise, and faultless in appearance on parade. Let the distinction of this class be a letter V, signifying Veteran, embroidered on some part of the coat, in the same color as the coat, so as to be conspicuous, without resembling the non-commissioned officer's chevron, and causing any confusion on that head. Let this body receive a higher rate of pay. Let better pay be given for good service, rather than long service. Let the men belonging to it be lodged separately, in smaller rooms, by twos and threes, as the barrack may afford accommodation. Let them in a body sit at a separate table during mess ; *the Veterans' table* have a somewhat better dinner, and somewhat better beer. Let them be excused all practice-drill, ordinary field-days, all fatigue duties, swabbing and cleaning rooms. Let them have one hour later out of barracks at night. Let the men of this class be called upon for ordinary duties, as one to twenty or twenty in a hundred. The number of this class to be limited to *five* or *ten* men per company, as it may be found convenient in practice. The character of a man selected for this distinction must be confirmed by time, without variation or vascillating, both before the appointment and after it is held. Whether certain duties might not be performed by men of this class, in aid of the regular complement of non-commissioned officers, is reserved for future consideration. Now the term Veteran has been made use of here for want of a better, perhaps, and

without any predilection; neither is it intended to convey the meaning of an old soldier, or that the distinction of Veteran should be conferred on age at all, or that age should give the smallest claim. Our idea of a veteran soldier is not an *old* soldier, but a *practised* soldier, inured to all the uses and vicissitudes of service; one who knows his duty, and on all occasions does it; hence the selection of the term Veteran. After a certain term of probation, and having passed well through an inferior grade of distinction, we would allow men at any and all ages to belong to it, and give them all the privileges enumerated above, notwithstanding their youth, as long as they exhibited the same qualifications and supported the same character; the principal object being to induce steadiness of behaviour. The men of this class having served twenty-one years to be entitled to a *pension*, and continue to serve on as long as they please, or are *able*: for such men are of value to a corps, and it is therefore good policy to hold out inducements for their remaining. When they are discharged from this class, after twenty-six years, to have a higher rate of pension than has yet been allowed. The corps of Veterans once established, they should have the privilege of election to their own body. The candidates being selected by the companies, and they being approved of by the commanding officer as proper men, let the Veterans proceed to elect them in the most open manner. This privilege should exist, not only to give a higher degree of respectability and consequence to that body, but to insure the attention to social feelings and the cultivation of good fellowship. It would tend, also, to check and subdue presumption and self-conceit among the younger candidates, who would be thus taught that their success did not depend altogether on their personal merit, but on the opinion also of their comrades. The choice by election finally to be subject to the approval of the *commanding officer*. The elections might be periodical, or only as vacancies occurred.

Let men of all ages be eligible after six or eight years' service, and after having passed through an inferior grade of distinction to be mentioned hereafter. In a word, let it be the highest order of merit for the private men of the army, entirely military—not bestowed on account of age, or through interest; no servants, or bat-men, to be eligible to this rank. Being of that class previously, they might not lose it; but we would guard against the chance of officers getting their favorite servants into this class, or adopt that mode of getting rid of an old and troublesome servant. The *full* qualifications of character and skill must have existed two *full* years, *uninterruptedly in the class below*, which, *faut de mieux*, shall be called the class of *Probation*. This class to consist of younger soldiers: it is to be distinguished by some conspicuous mark (say a P.) embroidered on the arm or breast, in the same color as the coat, or any mark. Let the first increase of pay be to men of this class. They must have a three years' character for integrity and sobriety, cleanliness, for their zeal to improve in exercise and field movements; a rigid obedience to, and readiness to assist, the non-



commissioned in their duties. Let them be excused all fatigue duties of swabbing and cleaning rooms, and let them take their places at the right of their company while at table at mess. From this class the corps of Veterans to be kept up, by selection, as has been said before, and they should regard that consummation as the chief aim of their ambition. The loss of character in either condition will be the loss of caste, either temporarily, or irrevocably, as the case may be. Any man convicted of theft, any man a notorious liar, to be ineligible. Any man subjecting himself to the sentence of a court martial, to be ineligible to either class for double the original period of probation. Lesser deviations from rectitude of conduct, or from the original qualifications, to be visited by temporary degradations, suspension of privileges, and loss of increased pay for the time, as a matter of course. It is not intended that these distinctions should, in the slightest degree, interfere with, or interpose between, the ordinary military usage and the man, or lessen, in the smallest degree, the force of military authority. They should follow, as honors and rewards, upon good service, approved by authority; and they are proposed with a view only to create a personal interest and a solid advantage to the individual, and to induce a value for character, and a regard to consequences, which are not, at this moment, the characteristic of the private soldier. The reason why drills and ordinary exercise are proposed to be remitted as a privilege, is to induce attention and a desire to excel at the earlier periods of service; that a prospect of relaxation should be held out when the necessary skill is acquired, and that the older soldiers who, it is hoped, would be found among the first class, would have their labors better proportioned to their powers, and that hence it should be, in all respects, a desirable attainment. On public days, no man can be excused, and no man would expect it; neither for the preparation of these occasions, neither on occasions of service, or of public disturbance or danger, would any privilege be claimed. We might safely trust, at all such times, to the *esprit de corps*, which has hitherto never failed; and we would trust more implicitly to the well doing of a corps so distinguished, and under the influence of such motives, than to all the practice drills and rehearsals to which we have so continually been subject. But if it should prove otherwise, and any privileged man should not be wise enough to maintain his privilege and character for skill on any occasion, let him be subjected to the same course as at present; let him go to practice. We think we hear the gibes and jokes that would follow the appearance of a V or a P in the awkward squad, or at defaulters' drill!

Having instituted these classes, the next consideration must be to secure them against contamination or degeneration. All the men of established good character would bear distinctions. It would be necessary to observe strictly that these men avoided the society of the degraded men, or of men ineligible from character to the same grade. At present there is too little attention to this

point. Men who are possessed of money carry the day before any other recommendation, and, under any circumstances, almost maintain their influence over the minds of others. The character of an associate is not a consideration at present. A distinguished man, showing a preference for the society of bad men, or giving bad characters the countenance of his society, should be warned that it is against his interests, and degrading to his condition. Should this not have its effect, he should be expelled the corps, and reduced to the level of his chosen companions.

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[ FROM THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE. ]

#### THE HISTORY OF NAVAL ORDNANCE.

The inventions of gunpowder and cannon, like most others of remote periods, are involved in considerable doubt and obscurity. We are told by Ufano Velasco, a Spanish author, that both were known in China as early as A. D. 85, and there certainly appear to be strong reasons for supposing them to be of eastern origin, when we reflect that one of the most essential ingredients of gunpowder, namely, saltpetre, is so plentiful in the oriental parts of the world. In Europe, however, the explosive properties of gunpowder seem to have been first alluded to by the English monk, Roger Bacon, in the year 1280; and it is tolerably well authenticated, that in 1320, Bertholdus Swartz, a German monk, who practised chemistry, discovered, by accident, the prodigious expansive force of this composition; for having put a mixture of saltpetre and sulphur into a mortar, and covered it with a stone, it took fire and projected the stone, with great violence, to some distance. This phenomenon caused him to imagine that a similar composition might be applied to warlike purposes.

The Germans attribute the invention of cannon to Albertus Magnus, a Dominican monk, in 1250; if this be the fact, it would almost necessarily imply that gunpowder also was known in Europe long before Swartz made his experiment, and even before Bacon had given his hints. It seems most probable, however, that Swartz was the inventor of both, and the figure and name of mortars, given to a species of old artillery used for throwing great stone balls at an elevation, very much favors this conjecture. Mariana, in his history of Spain, (vol. 3, book 14,) says, that in 1343, when the Castilians laid siege to Algeziras, at that time in possession of the Moors, the latter "made use of cannon, with which they desolated the camp of the besiegers, and ruined their works with a terrible noise and still greater astonishment. This is the first time," says he, "that powder and cannon, an invention then new, are

mentioned in our history, and of which the ancients never had any notion or use." According to some authors, we find that the French had cannon in 1338, under Philip VI. The first well authenticated application of gunpowder to military purposes, in the field, seems to have taken place in the year 1346, at the memorable battle of Cressy, where some pieces of cannon were used by Edward III with much effect. It is also related by historians, that his antagonist, Philip de Valois, had left his artillery behind, in the hurry and confusion of his march. The Venetians were also amongst the first who used guns; for, at the siege of Claudia Jessa, (now called Chioggia,) in 1366, they had a species of mortar or cannon, which two Germans had brought, together with some powder and leaden balls. All Italy is said to have exclaimed against this novel method of destruction, as a manifest violation of the laws of war. The first introduction of cannon, into naval warfare, is to be ascribed to the Spaniards. In a sea fight with the English and people of Poitou, near the port of Rochelle, in 1372, they had the great advantage of having guns on board their ships. The more general introduction of cannon into naval combats was, however, effected by the Venetians, also at the latter part of the fourteenth century, when they were involved in a maritime war with their rivals the Genoese. A contest of such duration, vicissitude, and obstinacy on both sides, was well calculated not only to produce improvements in the usual weapons of annoyance of the period, but also to call forth all the inventive powers of those engaged, in devising means of attack and defence, at once novel and terrific. It is not, therefore, surprising that cannon, then so recently introduced into military warfare, should have been so soon called to the aid of one or other of those powerful states in their dispute for naval preeminence.

When guns were first used in naval actions, at the time we have just mentioned, they were mounted at the two extremities of the galleys, so as to fire over the prow and stern in a fore and aft direction. The first guns were but small, and their shot, as we have already mentioned, made of lead. They were either manufactured of iron bars laid lengthways, and kept together with strong iron hoops, or of thin sheets of iron rolled up together and hooped. This method of manufacturing cannon was laid aside when their use became more general. They were then cast of what is called gun metal, and generally of an extraordinary size, the shot being of stone. At the siege of Constantinople, in 1452, the Turks had some which carried shot of five hundred pounds weight; these, however, seldom stood two discharges without bursting. Many other large and unwieldy pieces, carrying shot of eighty, ninety, and one hundred pounds, are mentioned in history. As a proof that the use of artillery on board ships, or as they were then termed galleons, had soon become pretty general, we are informed, that at the same siege of Constantinople, a squadron, composed of one imperial and four Genoese ships, ventured to attack, and defeated



with great slaughter, the whole Turkish fleet, and that their success was, in a great measure, owing to the effect of their artillery.

It has been already mentioned that at the first introduction of cannon into naval combats, they were confined to the two extremities of the galleys, where they could not interfere with the oars. The progress of improvement, and the desire of increasing the force of these vessels, however, soon caused cannon to be mounted on their broadsides also, for which purpose spaces were left at certain intervals between the oars; the guns thus placed being fired over the gunwale, or technically speaking, mounted *en barbet*.

About the latter end of the fifteenth century an alteration took place not only in the form of cannon, but also in the manufacture of gunpowder; for it was soon observed that although the explosive properties of this composition were, in every way, so eminently calculated to supersede all other elastic forces employed in military projectiles, yet its application was extremely difficult, on account of the great strength required in the cannon for resisting its violent reaction, and precluding the danger of bursting. Gunpowder, even in the earlier periods of its use, was capable of producing this difficulty, though so much inferior in strength to that of more modern manufacture. It was also imagined that iron balls, of much less weight than those of stone, would be more effectual if impelled by greater quantities of stronger powder. This occasioned a corresponding alteration in the form of cannon, which were made lighter and more manageable than hitherto, although having a much greater quantity of metal in proportion to their bore or calibre. The balls were made of iron, and those from forty to sixty pounds weight, being impelled with greater velocities, were capable of producing greater effects than the heaviest stone shot. The cannon made by Charles VIII of France were generally fifty pounders. Previously to this time the powder was always used in the mealed state, or, as it was left by merely pounding or grinding the materials together, and consequently, in a short time the mixture was decomposed and rendered inefficient in point of strength; but, whether granulation was first introduced with the view of preserving the strength of gunpowder, or convenience, is now doubtful. It is most probable that the facility which grained powder would give to the loading of small arms, suggested the idea, as in this state it was at first confined to their use; for mealed powder continued to be used for cannon for many years after granulation had been adopted. The superiority, however, of corned powder, in the retention of its strength, finally caused that which was in the mealed state to be entirely laid aside, except for pyrotechnic purposes.

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Military and Naval Magazine.*

## SURVEY OF THE COAST.

SIR: The review of Mr. Hassler's Report on the Survey of the Coast, in the March number of the Magazine, has called forth, it seems, a most amusing catalogue of "Remarks" from the worthy Professor. He has betrayed such a nervous impatience of all comment upon his public reports, that one would suppose they were held to be sacredly exempt from the usual animadversion to which such documents are ever exposed; or, to be examined only at the peril of a literary war.

The general tenor of the review in question seems to me, and I think would seem to most readers, to be courteous and dispassionate, and decidedly friendly to the essential interests of the survey of which Mr. Hassler has the direction. By what strange calenture of the brain that gentleman has discerned an opposite spirit in the review, it is difficult to discover. The report by Mr. Hassler of his surveying operations, was published among the public documents of Congress, and thus became a fair and legitimate subject for literary or scientific criticism. Whether R. was competent to undertake the critic's task, or not, it obviously belongs not to him to decide; but it is equally obvious that his incompetency is not to be settled by the mere dictum of Mr. Hassler. No argument gains force from personality, epithet, or imputation. Mr. Hassler's name was uniformly mentioned by R. with respect, and, generally, with high praise. Not "compliment," but truth, was the object of the review; and as Mr. H. is not yet recognized among us as the autocrat of science, he cannot be considered as altogether exempt from the possibility of error, or an amenability to criticism.

But to the "Remarks."—In paragraph two, Mr. Hassler objects to the word "suit," as of doubtful English, and above all, as furnishing conclusive evidence of R's utter ignorance of the subject he was discussing, by his use of so unscientific a word. The truth is, the expression "suit of triangles" was preferred by R. because it *was* genuine English, and more dignified than the affected use of its French synonyme, *suite*, which has crept into military and diplomatic parlance. Its being less technical than *series*, or *chain* of triangles, formed no objection in the mind of R. What says Dr. Johnson? "SUIT: A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other; consecution; series; regular order;" &c. &c. Where shall we find so energetic a little monosyllable, to express so exactly the idea to be conveyed? Thus much in defence of our "*suit*:" small game though it be, for a philosopher!

In the seventh paragraph, Mr. Hassler accuses R. of quoting "ridiculous expressions," and "speaking unmeaning words," with a view "to ridicule a subject of so much real value to the nation," as an astronomical observatory. As to the character of the expression quoted, R. is in no manner responsible for it; and how far his words are unmeaning, must be left to some other judge than the irritable professor. It is clear that he has mistaken the temper of the reviewer, and the purport of the review. As to an observatory, no man in this country would rejoice more than R. to see one established on a broad and liberal foundation; as no one would feel more pride than he to witness the successful prosecution of the survey of the coast. But the first is, just now, clearly impossible; and the latter may be accomplished—not by an imperious inflexibility of temper, or a morbid impatience of criticism and comment—but by exactly the science which is now enlisted in its execution, provided it be accompanied with some slight accession of urbanity, and respect for the opinions of others.

In paragraph nine, Mr. H. imagines a misprint in the expression "openness and exposition." He is mistaken. R. would rather be excused from adopting the improvement he suggests.—Speaking of misprints. In the original article of R., page four, there occurs this phrase: "or an observer on whose fidelity

and *clearness* more reliance might be placed." Clearness is not the most distinguished of Mr. Hassler's attributes! It should have been printed *cleverness*.

In paragraph eleven, Mr. H. gives additional proof that he has not apprehended the text which he so furiously assails. R. has not used the word "abstruse" in contradistinction to "*simple*." He has said, (and in words prompted by a warmth of friendly enthusiasm, which has been graciously interpreted as "bombast," ) "Are you willing to carry on a great scientific enterprize, embracing in its range the most delicate and abstruse problems of geodetic research." And will not Mr. Hassler, indeed, embrace such problems? Will he not, in the course of the survey, measure an arc of the meridian in reference to the great problem of the true figure of the earth? Will he not, according to the text of his own report, "add to the work, as soon as it is in a proper train, such scientific experiments or observations as relate to the pendulum, the magnetic attraction, the tides, refraction, and other similar subjects?" Should he, indeed, pass these things by, he will, at least, disappoint the expectations formed of him, by men of science.

In paragraph fourteen, Mr. H. discusses the relative merits of astronomic and geodetic surveys, with the evident assumption that R. has preferred the former. R. has merely stated the category. His opinion cannot be adverse to the method of triangulation; though he deems it highly *expedient* that "greater despatch should be given to the progress of the survey, even at *some* sacrifice of that scrupulous exactness which is so characteristic of all Mr. Hassler's scientific operations." That is—instead of multiplying the angles taken at a station to five hundred, let one hundred suffice; and instead of insisting on an accuracy of a few inches in a triangle side of thirty miles, rest content with an approximation of three or four feet. But it is not my purpose here to discuss the principles or methods applicable to the survey. If R. should be disposed to resume this topic, he will be heard for himself. He is certainly furnished with ample scope for comment, in the statements contained in this and the succeeding paragraphs.

Mr. H. denies, in paragraphs twenty-two and twenty-three, the inference drawn by R. from the extract copied from the report. R. was certainly fair in spreading forth, for the reader's judgment, the precise words of the report in question; and if the inference of R. is singular, or unauthorized, he has no other voucher to offer. But, as Mr. H. rejects one interpretation and affirms another, his right to the umpirage is freely admitted.

Paragraph twenty-five is a literary curiosity. It will but increase the marvel excited, by reading the determination expressed in paragraph twenty-six.

Paragraph twenty-eight and last, presents another specimen of polemical courtesy. Mr. H. can gain nothing in his argument by a supercilious charge of ignorance on the part of his reviewer; nor will R. descend with him, under any temptation, into the arena of personal controversy. No good can result from it, to the interests of the coast survey; and this consideration would, of itself, be a sufficient reason for forbearance, in the mind of R. Mr. H. could not much err if he should adopt the same opinion.

The Survey of the Coast is a great national work, in which the public have a general and substantive interest. The operations connected with it can be carried on only under the public eye, and will always be subject to public scrutiny. No man in this country occupies that serene eminence, either of talent or of place, which would invest him with irresponsibility or immaculateness; and, although the domain of science be possessed by a comparative few, her portals are open to every votary, and her most secret recesses denied to none.

PHILO R.



## STAFF AND LINE.

"Hear me more plainly.—

I have in equal balance justly weighed,  
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer;  
And find our griefs much heavier than our offences.  
We see which way the stream of time doth run,  
And are enforced from our most quiet sphere,  
By the rough torrent of occasion."

MR. EDITOR: In the absence of my friend "Germanicus," I shall take upon myself to make a few brief remarks on the reply of "Cato;" an answer I cannot deem it, and therefore shall not dignify it with that title.

The writer asks, "What has the rate of transportation to do with the allowance of double rations?" and then adds, "If the utter want of connexion between these two subjects has escaped the discriminating powers of Germanicus, it will not escape the perception of others." Cato has most assuredly been diving into the mysteries of a mill-stone, or he would never have had his head so confused, as totally to have misunderstood the "plain unvarnished tale" of Germanicus.

I will explain to Cato what appears to him a mystery. Some time last summer, an order was issued from the War Department, reducing the rate of transportation; and assigning as the cause of it, the deficiency of the appropriation made by Congress for that special object. About the same time arrangements were made by the Quartermaster General to give double rations to certain officers of his Department. Now, will any officer of the "line," or even of the "staff," believe, that if the Quartermaster General had exerted the influence he is known to possess, and the zeal and industry he always applies, (when interested\* in any matter,) with Congress or the War Department, that he could have *failed* in obtaining a small appropriation for the *necessary* transportation of officers, and, at the same time, have *succeeded* in procuring as great, if not a larger appropriation, for *double rations*? Will any one believe that Congress was convinced of the injustice of *one* claim, and the propriety of the *other*? It is probably true that the estimate for double rations for "staff officers" was made through the Pay Department; and, if so, it was made at the instance of the Quartermaster General, and in accordance with the approved arrangements of his Department. Would not the *sum total* of the Quartermaster General's estimates for the coming session of Congress, be about the same as the last, if he reduced the rate of transportation and added this, (or included it,) in the form of double rations?

Will any "staff officer" explain *why* and *how* Congress should, about the same time, reduce the *necessary* transportation of officers, and grant an equal if not greater amount of money in the form of *double rations* to staff officers?

It is to be regretted that "Cato" did not exert as much industry in ascertaining the correctness of the statements of Germanicus, as he has shown zeal and labor in the defence of a sandy position. I deem that enough has been said to make this matter clear, to those that have ears to hear and eyes to see.

As to the claims of those "staff officers" to double rations, on the score of long services, the same arguments might with more propriety and equal justice be urged in favor of the surgeons, assistant surgeons, paymasters, and captains of companies, whose hair has been silvered in the service of their country, without any adequate remuneration for the *time* and *talents* they have devoted in its service. It is well known that there are many of each of those depart-

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\* We cannot but think that the writer does great injustice to the Quartermaster General; if he had said, '*where the public interest is concerned,*' he would have been right; for, so far as we have had opportunities for forming an opinion, no officer consults his own convenience and interest less, and the advancement of the public service more, than does the present Quartermaster General of the army.—*Editor.*

ments, who have devoted their best energies, "have seen and done some service to the state," without any adequate compensation for the loss of health, time, and talents, thus wasted and employed. Many are known to have large families dependant on the "scanty pittance" afforded them. Should a comparison be instituted between the duties of these officers and the "staff" of the Quartermaster's Department, it might result in a more equable distribution of the favors and rewards of Government.—More anon.

CAMILLUS.

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### POST FUND.

FORT ———, April 26, 1835.

MR. EDITOR: The communication of "Pike," on the subject of the Post Fund, in the April number of the Magazine, will convey very erroneous impressions to persons not acquainted with the rules and regulations for the government of the interior police and discipline of our military stations. It is for the benefit of such persons that I now address you. If the circulation of the Magazine was confined to the army, I should not trouble you with the following remarks; as every officer and soldier must know, at least they ought to know, that "Pike" has taken an entirely erroneous view of the subject. His observations and conclusions rest upon this *fact*, as he calls it, viz. "the Post Fund arises from the men's rations of flour." Now this, so far from being the *fact*, is quite the reverse of the *fact*. There are certain advantages secured to the sutlers at our military stations; in consideration of which advantages, the sutlers pay a certain sum for each officer and soldier at the stations. *This sum* at any post or station, is the basis of the Post Fund of such post or station, and is under the exclusive control of the council of administration.

From *these facts*, it is evident that the Post Fund exists independently of "the men's rations of flour." But, "the men's rations of flour" have a certain connexion with the Post Fund, and a few words will show the nature of this connexion. The soldier is entitled to an allowance of eighteen ounces of bread or flour per day; if he receives eighteen ounces of flour per day, he has his allowance; or, if he receives eighteen ounces of bread per day, he has his allowance, and can claim no more. Any person knows that it does not require eighteen ounces of flour to make eighteen ounces of bread, and every soldier ought to know that he is not entitled to the *saving* which arises from the conversion of eighteen ounces of flour into bread. Neither by law nor in justice can he claim eighteen ounces of flour; so, neither by law nor in justice can he claim the *saving*. The saving or profit evidently belongs to Government, and serves to meet the extra expenses it incurs by issuing to the troops bread instead of flour. These extra expenses are, the erection of bakehouses, hiring of bakers, &c.

Now, it is certainly a matter of no consequence to the soldier by whom his bread is made; it is none of his business to inquire into the matter. It is customary for the council of administration, at many posts, and for aught I know to the contrary, at all of them, to have the baking done, and they receive the *saving* that is made. This *saving* or profit is by them added to the Post Fund, and, in truth, tends materially to increase it. The foregoing is a fair statement of the case, and shows what connexion the "men's rations of flour" have with the Post Fund.

I think I have given a plain and equitable view of the subject of the Post Fund, and hope that I have shown that the "Post Fund does not belong to the soldier." If I have succeeded in this, then I have done all that I intended to do; if I have not, then the cause must be sought for in the weakness of my understanding, and not in the nature of my intentions.

ST. CLAIR.

## EDITOR'S OLIO.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Secretary of War to attend the next general annual examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, which will commence on the first Monday in June :—

*Maine.*—Hon. M. Mason.  
*New Hampshire.*—Colonel S. Collins.  
*Massachusetts.*—\*Hon. N. Bowditch.  
*Connecticut.*—Rev. J. Cogswell, \*Rev. H. Croswell.  
*New York.*—Hon. B. Green, Hon. C. G. Ferris, Gen. Geo. R. Davis, \*Geo. W. Clinton, Esq., John Hunter, Esq., John A. Graham, Esq., LL. D.  
*Pennsylvania.*—Dr. C. D. Meigs, Gen. W. S. Rogers, William Robinson, Jr., Esq., William J. Leiper, Esq., William C. Frazer, Esq., \*Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. Calvin Blythe.  
*Virginia.*—Dr. E. H. Carmichael, Col. John Heth, Hon. P. V. Daniel.  
*North Carolina.*—John Bragg, Esq.  
*South Carolina.*—Dr. E. S. Davis.  
*Georgia.*—Col. William C. Lyman.  
*Kentucky.*—Thomas J. Pew, Esq., Joseph Holt, Esq.  
*Tennessee.*—\*Right Reverend J. H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee.  
*Indiana.*—\*Dr. E. Newland, Gen. Samuel Milroy.  
*Alabama.*—Col. Peter Martin.  
*Mississippi.*—\*Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright.  
*Army.*—Brigadier Gen. Henry Atkinson.

\* Those gentlemen, who have this mark before their name, have declined.

LIST OF THE CADET APPOINTMENTS FOR 1835, TO ENTER THE MILITARY ACADEMY BETWEEN THE FIRST AND TWENTIETH JUNE.

*Maine.* 5.

Henry L. Smith, of Washington co. J. O. Holm, of Waldo county.  
 A. A. Gibson, of Oxford county. S. D. Carpenter, of Penobscot co.  
 J. D. Bacon, of York county.

*New Hampshire.* 1.

George Thom, of Rockingham county.

*Massachusetts.* 3.

William B. Green, of Suffolk county. Isaac J. Stevens, Essex county.  
 Charles H. Humber, of Essex county.

*Connecticut.* 1.

Henry B. Judd, of New Haven.

*Vermont.* 2.

Israel Richardson, of Chittenden co. Henry S. Burton, of Windsor county.

*New York.* 7.

John C. Robinson, of Brown county. Thaddeus Brooks, of Herkimer co.  
 L. H. Allen, of St. Lawrence county. T. D. Carpenter, Onondago county.  
 Mason Seeley, of Tompkins county. Ed. H. Gridley, of Orange county.  
 J. A. Haskin, of Rensselaer county.

*Pennsylvania.* 7.

John H. Hill, of Montgomery co. D. C. Bonham, of York county.  
 William Brindle, of Lycoming co. James L. Rankin, of Mercer county.  
 William Meely, of Juniata county. M. S. Culbertson, of Franklin county.  
 Samuel K. Dawson, Fayette county.



*Maryland.* 1.

R. M. Jones, of Charles county.

*North Carolina.* 3.Josiah Pinder, of Edgecomb county. A. W. Davidson, of Mecklenburg co.  
J. F. Gilmer, of Guilford county.*South Carolina.* 4.William H. Wisner, of Charleston dist. ——— Snipes, of Darlington district.  
Hugh Rose, do do. A. R. Lawton, of Beaufort district.*Georgia.* 2.

John W. King, of Green county. James M. Boling, of Clark county.

*Ohio.* 6.William S. Cormon, of Clinton co. John Eberlein, of Jefferson county.  
W. P. Miller, of Ross county. William Irvin, of Fairfield county.  
E. A. Paine, of Geauga county. Oscar Mitchell, of Muskingum county.*Tennessee.* 4.John D. Goneke, of Columbia county. Ed. Douglass, of Sumner county.  
John McLamore, of Davidson county. William Robertson, of Hardeman co.*Louisiana.* 2.

J. S. Webb, of Iberville parish. J. B. Smith, of New Orleans.

*Alabama.* 1.

Andrew J. Coffee, Lauderdale county.

*Indiana.* 3.John S. Bell, of Cass county. R. Canby, of Montgomery county.  
John Myers, of Knox county.*Illinois.* 2.

Z. P. Cabiness, of Sangamon county. William J. Linn, of Fayette county.

*District of Columbia.* 1.

William Johns, of Georgetown.

*At Large.* 13.

Theophilus H. Porter,	R. H. Weightman,
C. H. Tyler,	C. G. Wilcox, Jr.
Henry W. Halleck,	H. J. Biddle,
Edward B. Green,	J. D. C. Hill.
H. D. Grafton,	Andrew Porter,
G. A. De Russey,	R. Q. Butler.
W. S. Smith,	

The Secretary of War left Washington on Monday morning, May 16th, with his family, on a visit to Detroit.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington on the 6th May, for New York, to fix upon the location for a dry dock, authorised to be constructed, by a law passed during the last session of Congress.

A naval court martial has been ordered to convene at Baltimore, on Monday, the 22d day of June inst., for the trial of Captain George C. Read, and will be composed of

Commodore Lewis Warrington, *President*. Commodores W. M. Crane, James Biddle, C. G. Ridgely, and John Downes; Captains A. J. Dallas, T. ApC. Jones, and C. W. Morgan; and Master Commandant Beverly Kennon, *members*. Henry M. Morfit, Esq. of Washington, Judge Advocate.

The Board for the examination of Midshipmen, assembled at Baltimore on Monday, 10th May. Between forty and fifty Midshipmen were in attendance.

**OHIO AND MICHIGAN.**—Captain A. TALCOTT, of the Engineer Corps, has been directed to proceed to Detroit, and run the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan. He will be assisted by Lieutenant R. E. LEE, assistant to the chief engineer, and one other officer.

An act has been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, during its late session, "to incorporate the United States Naval Lyceum."

Among the acts passed during the late session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was one "to annul the marriage of CHARLES CRILLON BARTON [of the Navy] and ANNA, his wife."

Mr. JOHN LENTHALL, of Washington, has been appointed Master Builder, to superintend the construction at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, of the store ship, authorised to be built by an appropriation made by Congress on the 30th June, 1834.

A resolution has been adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York, requesting the Governor of that State to cause to be procured a suitable sword, with appropriate devices and emblems thereon, and to present the same to Col. WILLIAM J. WORTH, a citizen of that State, of the U. S. Army, as a token of the high estimation which his native State entertains for his distinguished talent as an officer, and personal bravery evinced in several battles during the late war with Great Britain.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC. No. 18.

An ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For the support and maintenance of light houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of lamps, oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-nine cents.

To make good a deficiency in the funds for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, as established by the acts of sixteenth July, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and third May, eighteen hundred and two, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of the marine hospital wharf at Chelsea, Massachusetts, five hundred dollars.

For a beacon on the piers at the mouth of the Genesee river, and Sodus bay, as authorised by the act of the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, in addition to a former appropriation of four thousand dollars, the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For a light house or beacon light on one of the piers at the harbor of Oswego, on Lake Ontario, as authorised by the act of the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, in addition to a former appropriation of three thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, the sum of six thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the removal of the light house now on the north end of Goat Island, near the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island, as authorised by the act of the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, in addition to a former appropriation of thirteen thousand six hundred dollars, the sum of thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

And the following sums for the Military Academy at West Point:

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage, nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, carts, and fences, six thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks, nine hundred dollars.

For philosophical apparatus and repairs of the same, five hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For models for the Department of Engineering, six hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, and repairs of instruments for the mathematical department, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For the departments of mineralogy, artillery, and sword exercises, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For increase and expenses of the library, eight hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For miscellaneous items, and incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For pay of the officers, cadets and musicians, fifty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For subsistence of officers and cadets, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For forage of officers one thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For clothing of officers' servants, three hundred and thirty dollars.

For the publication of the new system of discipline and tactics for the use of the army of the United States, two thousand six hundred dollars; and for compensation to Winfield Scott, the author and compiler, and for superintending the printing of the same, five thousand dollars.

For additional pay to the officers of the navy and the civil establishment of the navy yards, granted by act of the present session of Congress, two hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars seventy-four cents.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That six hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, in addition to the quantity heretofore appropriated by the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy, and of the continental army during the revolutionary war," approved the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the act entitled "An Act to extend the time for issuing military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war," approved the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the act entitled "An Act granting an additional quantity of land for the location of revolutionary bounty land warrants," approved the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, be and the same are hereby appropriated; to be applied, in the manner provided for in said acts, to the unsatisfied warrants, whether original or duplicate, which have been, or may be issued, as therein directed, to the officers, soldiers, and others therein described, and the certificates of scrip issued pursuant to said acts shall be receivable in payment for any of the public lands liable to sale at private entry: *Provided*, That no scrip shall be issued until the first day of September next, and warrants shall be received in the General Land Office until that day, and immediately thereafter, if the amount filed exceed six hundred and fifty thousand acres, the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall apportion the said six hundred and fifty thousand acres of land among the warrants which may be then on file, in full satisfaction thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no payment of the money appropriated by this act, or any other act passed at the present session of Congress, shall be made in the note or notes of any bank which shall not be at par value at the place where such payment may be made, provided that nothing here contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of any debt due from the United States to individuals.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.



## [PUBLIC. No. 28.]

**AN ACT** in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That if any one or more of the crew of any American ship or vessel on the high seas, or on any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall unlawfully, wilfully, and with force, or by fraud, threats, or other intimidations, usurp the command of such ship or vessel from the master or other lawful commanding officer thereof, or deprive him of his authority and command on board thereof, or resist and prevent him in the free and lawful exercise thereof, or transfer such authority and command to any other person not lawfully entitled thereto, every such person so offending, his aiders or abettors, shall be deemed guilty of a revolt or mutiny and felony; and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars; and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding ten years, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence. And the offence of making a revolt in a ship, which now is, under and in virtue of the eighth section of the act of Congress, passed the thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, punishable as a capital offence, shall, from and after the passage of the present act, be no longer punishable as a capital offence, but shall be punished in the manner prescribed in the present act, and not otherwise.

**SEC. 2.** *And be it further enacted,* That if any one or more of the crew of any American ship or vessel on the high seas, or any other waters, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall endeavor to make a revolt or mutiny on board such ship or vessel, or shall combine, conspire, or confederate with any other person or persons on board to make such revolt or mutiny, or shall solicit, incite, or stir up any other or others of the crew to disobey or resist the lawful orders of the master, or other officer of such ship or vessel, or to refuse or neglect their proper duty on board thereof, or to betray their proper trust therein, or shall assemble with others in a tumultuous or mutinous manner, or make a riot on board thereof, or shall unlawfully confine the master, or other commanding officer thereof, every such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

**SEC. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That if any master or other officer, of any American ship or vessel on the high seas, or on any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall, from malice, hatred, or revenge, and without justifiable cause, beat, wound, or imprison any one or more of the crew of such ship or vessel, or withhold from them suitable food or nourishment, or inflict upon them any cruel and unusual punishment, every such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

**SEC. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any person indicted for any offence against the United States, whether capital or otherwise, shall, upon his arraignment stand mute, or will not plead or answer thereto, it shall be the duty of the court to enter the plea of not guilty on his behalf, in the same manner as if he had pleaded not guilty thereto. And when the party shall plead not guilty, or such plea shall be entered as aforesaid, the cause shall be deemed at issue, and shall, without farther form and ceremony, be tried by a jury. And in all trials in capital cases, if the party indicted shall peremptorily challenge above the number of jurors allowed by law, such excess of challenges shall be disallowed by the court, and the cause shall proceed for trial in the same manner, as if the same challenges had not been made.

**SEC. 5.** *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any person shall be convicted of any offence against the United States which is punishable by fine and imprisonment, or by either, it shall be lawful for the court by which the sentence is passed, to order the sentence to be executed, in any House of Correction, or House of Reformation, for juvenile delinquents within the State or

District where such court is holden, the use of which shall be allowed and authorised by the Legislature of the State, for such purpose.—And the expenses attendant upon the execution of such sentence shall be paid by the United States.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 29.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for certain roads, and for making examinations and surveys, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, viz :

For the road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, three thousand dollars.

For the road from Detroit to Saganaw bay, ten thousand dollars.

For the road from Detroit to Grand river of Lake Michigan, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the road from Detroit towards Chicago, in the Territory of Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the road from La Plaisance bay to intersect the road to Chicago, within the Territory of Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the construction of a road from a point opposite to Memphis, to Wm. Strong's house, on the St. Francis river, in the Territory of Arkansas, in addition to the balance of former appropriation, one hundred and six thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys under the act of thirtieth April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairing the military road in Florida, from Pensacola to Tallahassee, and thence to St. Augustine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of Isaiah Frost, for work heretofore done by him, on the Cumberland road, the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 35]

AN ACT authorising the construction of a dry dock for the naval service.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorised to purchase a site, should it be deemed most advisable, and to cause a dry dock for the naval service to be constructed, upon the most approved plan, in the harbor of New York or its adjacent waters; and that towards defraying the expense thereof, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 37.]

AN ACT to render permanent the present mode of supplying the army of the United States, and fixing the salary of certain clerks therein named.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act entitled "An act regulating the staff of the army," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, be, and the same are hereby, continued in force until repealed by Congress.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the principal clerk in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence shall receive the annual sum of nineteen hundred dollars, one of the other clerks the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and the other clerk the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, 22d May, 1835.

ENGINEER ORDER, }  
No. 4. }

The Chief Engineer has again the melancholy duty of announcing with deep regret, to the Corps of Engineers, the loss of another highly meritorious brother officer, Brevet Major GEORGE BLANEY, who died at Smithville, N. C., on the 15th instant.

As a testimonial of respect for the memory of the deceased, the officers of the Corps of Engineers, and of the Military Academy, are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

C. GRATIOT.

A General Court Martial was convened at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on the 21st October, 1834, pursuant to an order from the head quarters of the western department of the army, of which Lieut. Col. D. Baker, of the 6th infantry, was President.

First Lieutenant John Nichols, of the 6th regiment of infantry, was tried upon charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "tampering with witnesses,"—found guilty of the first, and not guilty of the second charge, and sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States."

The proceedings have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, and by him submitted to the President of the United States. The President having duly considered the said proceedings, has been pleased to approve the same, and Lieut. John Nichols of the 6th regiment of infantry is accordingly dismissed the service of the United States.

In pursuance of an order from the head quarters of the western department of the army, a General Court Martial was convened at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, of which Brevet Brig. Gen. Arbuckle was President. Second Lieut. L. B. Northrop, of the Dragoons, was tried upon charges of "disobedience of orders," and "breach of arrest;" an additional charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and a second additional charge of "disobedience of orders." He was found not guilty of the first charge, but *guilty of neglect of duty*; guilty of the second charge; not guilty of the first additional charge, and honorably acquitted of this charge and the specification; guilty of the second additional charge, but no criminality attached thereto.

The court sentenced Lieut. Northrop to be cashiered.

"The court, in awarding the sentence affixed to the breach of arrest, feels that it has performed the painful duty required of it by law. It has found Lieut. Northrop guilty of the charge, though convinced (that in going to his mess-house) he was entirely unconscious that the obligation of his arrest was broken, and without hesitation, most respectfully and earnestly recommends, that the President of the United States will remit the sentence awarded."

The proceedings of the foregoing case have been submitted to the Secretary of War. The sentence is confirmed; but on the recommendation of the Court, is remitted.

The General commanding-in-chief, cannot allow the proceedings in the foregoing case to go forth to the army, without noticing the inconsistency into which the court has run, by its finding and sentence on the first charge. The first charge is "disobedience of orders," and the court find the accused *guilty of the specification* of this charge, and *not guilty of the charge*; but "*guilty of neglect of duty*," with which the prisoner was not charged. And what is still more remarkable, the court award no punishment for "*the neglect of duty*," of which it has found him guilty. So much, therefore, of the proceedings of the court is not approved.

Lieut. Northrop will resume his sword, and return to duty.



The following changes in the stations of the Field Officers of Artillery have recently been made :

The head-quarters of the 1st regiment (Brevet Brig. Gen. Eustis, Colonel,) will be established in Charleston Harbor, S. C. ; and the troops attached to that station will be distributed and occupy the works as the Colonel may direct.

Major Gates, of the first, will take post at Fort Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel Crane, of the second, is assigned to the command of Fort Pickens, near Pensacola.

Major J. F. Heileman, of the second, to the command of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama.

Major S. Churchill, of the third, to the command of Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me.

Major Fanning, of the fourth, to the command of Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut.

#### DETAILS.

Lieut. T. B. Linnard, 2d Artillery, for Topographical duty, 4th May.

Lieut. R. C. Tilghman, relieved from Engineer duty, and appointed Adjutant of the first regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Second Lieutenant L. A. B. Walbach, of the first Artillery, detailed for Engineer duty.

2d Lieut. Edward Deas, 4th Artillery, assigned to duty in the Commissary General's Department.

Captain Drane's company D, of the second artillery, returned to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, from Fort King, on the 29th April.

#### OFFICERS RELIEVED.

Capt. J. A. Phillips, 7th Infantry, relieved from his staff appointment as Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at the Military Academy, West Point, and ordered to join his company at Fort Gibson, 11th May, 1835.

Lieut. W. W. Mather, 7th Infantry, relieved from duty at the Military Academy, after the June examination, and ordered to join his company.

#### ENGINEER CORPS.

Lieut. T. S. Brown has been ordered from Charleston, S. C., to Erie, Penn., to superintend the public works on Lake Erie, and has arrived at New York with his family, on his way thither.

Lieut. George Dutton has been ordered to Pittsburg, Pa., as superintendent of the Ohio river above the falls.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

Dr. T. S. Bryant, to take effect 31st Dec. 1835.

Trueman Cross, Captain 7th Infantry, 11th May, 1835.

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

**MEDITERRANEAN.**—The Delaware 74, Com. Patterson, frigate Potomac, Captain J. J. Nicholson, and ship John Adams, Captain Conner, were at Mahon on the 26th March.

The schooner Shark sailed on the 3d February for Marseilles for funds, returned on the 14th, leaky, having experienced a succession of heavy gales of wind; she was overhauled, and sailed again on the 24th, and after visiting Marseilles, arrived at Gibraltar on the 26th March. As soon as she returned to Mahon, the squadron would put to sea. An unusual degree of health prevailed in the several vessels, and the greatest harmony existed among the officers of all classes.

The frigate Constitution, Com. Elliott, arrived at Havre, on the 10th April, in 24 days from New York. Com. E. proceeded immediately to Paris, with despatches for our minister.

**BRAZIL.**—The U. S. sloop of war *Natchez*, Captain Zantzinger, was at Buenos Ayres on the 10th March. Commodore Renshaw had removed his flag on board the schooner *Enterprize*, Captain Campbell, and proceeded to Montevideo, which place he left on the 17th for Buenos Ayres, when it was expected he would rehoist his flag on board the *Natchez*, and return to the Mount, and there await the arrival of the *Ontario*, Captain Salter, and the *Erie*, Captain Percival; the first mentioned being expected from the Falkland Islands on a cruise, the latter from Pernambuco, Bahia, &c. The squadron have enjoyed a good share of health.

Officers attached to the *Natchez*: *Captain*—John P. Zantzinger.

*Lieutenants*—William W. McKean, A. B. Pinkham, E. G. Tilton, Samuel Barron, W. H. Noland.

*Surgeon*—S. Mosely.

*Assistant Surgeon*—W. F. McClenahan.

*Midshipmen*—Hurst, Jenkins, Banister, De Haven, Smith, Gardner, Baker, Cadwalader, Star, Wallace.

*Schoolmaster*—Tromont. *Carpenter*—Francis Ross. *Gunner*—Daniel Kelly. *Boatswain*—Wm. Bergon. *Sailmaker*—John Reese.

The crew at that time were all in good health, anxiously awaiting the arrival of their relief.

The *Erie*, Captain Percival, sailed from Rio for St. Catharine's on the 18th March.

The *Ontario*, Capt. Salter, was off Pernambuco, on the 22d March.

**WEST INDIES.**—The *Vandalia*, Capt. Webb, bearing the broad pendant of Com. Henley, sailed from Pensacola on the 10th May, for Havana and Matanzas.

The ships *Falmouth* and *St. Louis* arrived at Havana on Sunday, 19th April, from Pensacola; officers and crews all well. The schooner *Grampus* had sailed from Havana on a cruise to the windward.

The *St. Louis* was bound to St. Thomas, thence to other windward islands, and would return to Pensacola, via Havana, about the middle of June.

The *St. Louis*, Captain M'Cauley, sailed from Havana on the 25th April, on a cruise to windward; was at St. Thomas on the 9th May, to sail for St. Croix and Havana in ten days.

The *Falmouth*, Captain Rousseau, sailed also from Havana, on or about the 1st of May.

The schooner *Brazil*, arrived at Baltimore on Monday, the 14th May, in 17 days from Vera Cruz; saw the U. S. ship *Falmouth* going into the latter port.

The *Experiment* is undergoing a partial repair at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to enable her to proceed to New York, her original destination.

**PACIFIC.**—The U. S. ship *Fairfield*, Capt. Vallette, was at Acapulco, Mexico, March 24. All well—to sail that day for Callao.

Dr. B. Washington has been relieved from duty at the Navy Yard and the Medical Bureau at Washington. Dr. S. Jackson is under orders to the Washington yard. Capt. B. Kennon has been ordered to the Norfolk Yard, *vice* Parker, promoted.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Foltz, has been ordered temporarily for duty at the Hospital attached to the Marine Barracks, Washington.

#### RESIGNATION.

George Blanchard, Boatswain, to take effect 31st March, 1835.

#### DISMISSALS.

Thomas W. Gibson, Midshipman, 30th April.

Samuel G. City, Gunner, 2d May, 1835.

John Roser, Sailmaker, 16th May.

Elisha Ellis, Carpenter, 23d May.